FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By Ruffin, C. J.—Attorney General Olen Carver and Jesse R. Hyatt.—Information.—Grant vacated. Isaac Vanhoy and others, vs. Alexander Duckworth and wife, in Equity, from Burke. Demurrer sustained; bill dismissed with costs. Wiley C. Baily, vs. E. Carter and N. Young, Adm'rs in Equity, from Yancey. Bill dismissed with costs. Lewis Chambers, vs. Lebo Massey; in Equity, from Haywood; decree for defendant, plaintiff to pay costs. Jacob Sims, vs. John Killian, from Haywood, judgment affirmed. John Ledford, vs. Geo. W. Voils and Mary Enoch, Adm'r. from Haywood; judgement affirmed.

By Nash, J.—Miles Goforth, vs. Littleton Patillo and John Young, in Equity, from Buncombe; bill dismissed with costs. M. A. Baird, (Sen.) vs. W. R. Baird and others, in Equity, from Buncombe; decree for plaintiff, account ordered. Hall and Wife, vs. H. L. Potts, et al, from Haywood; bill dismissed with costs. Joseph Rankin, vs. James Carter's Adm'rs., at law from Yancey; judgment affirmed. Wiley Reed, vs. J. A. Pearson, and S. J. Neall, from McDowell; judgment reversed, *venire de novo*.

By Pearson, J.—M. Batton, Adm'r. of Baird, dec'd, vs. W. R. Baird, in Equity, from Buncombe; no error in decree below. Thomas S. Deaver, vs. A. L. Erwin, in Equity, from Buncombe; no error in decree below. Injunction dissolved with costs. Rebecca Lail, vs. Michael Huffmann, in Equity from Burke; decree for plaintiff. Robert Chapman, vs Jacob Mull, in Equity, from Burke; bill dismissed with costs, on defendant paying Hill's note. Jas. B. Allen and wife, vs. L. B. Bryan, and Mills, Adm'r. in Equity, from Rutherford; decree for plaintiff, account ordered. L. D. Childs, vs. H. Hendrickson, in Equity, from Cleaveland; no error in decree below, plaintiff to pay costs. Jacob Harshaw, vs. E. S. Moore, from Burke; judgment affirmed.—*Asheville News.*

Census Items in Surry.—Mr. Love, the Census Taker for the county of Surry, in 1850, whom we met at Mocksville, on Tuesday last, gave us an account of several remarkable persons and things with which he met in the performance of his duties: He found two persons, each one hundred and three years old, and another, one hundred and two years. He visited forty-two families in two consecutive days, and found "a right young baby in every family, two excepted." And last, but not least, he found a woman two feet six inches in height, seventy-two years of age, and *weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds!* Mr. Love says this is only a *specimen* to some other things he came up with in Surry.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Freshet in the Roanoke.—The recent rains so swelled the Roanoke, as to cause some of the Low Grounds to overflow, on Tuesday, the 26th ult., that night, the river commenced falling and has been going down gradually ever since. Some damage has been done to the Corn, planted in the lowest places; but to what extent we are unable to say. The injury would have been but slight, had not the rise in the River been preceded by a heavy blow, which blew much of the Corn down level with the Ground; consequently it took but little water to cover it.

We understand that the Crops on the High Lands suffered some from the wind. But with all the disasters that have befallen us the present year, it gives us pleasure to state, that the Farmers in this section of Country, will make a plenty for support and some to sell to those who have been less fortunate.

Roanoke Republican.

We are requested to state that there will be a Plank Road Meeting at Banks's, in this County, on Saturday, the 13th inst., and at Barclaysville, in Cumberland, on Saturday, the 20th, when and where all who feel an interest in the success of the proposed Plank Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville are cordially invited to be present. Several speeches may be expected on the occasion.—*Raleigh Register.*

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—The Fare is FIVE DOLLARS—same as before. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 5 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1851.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

These letters were intended for the Observer of the 2d inst., but, on account of the great irregularity of the mails, they were not received in time. We publish them however, as furnishing interesting information as to the character of the Cuban "patriots" in New York.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in *manufacturing* news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest. Since this Cuba excitement, the N. Y. Herald, and others of that class of unprincipled papers, have made up all sorts of stories, which they pretend to receive by Telegraph, by letters, and by statements of passengers. A day or two ago, the Herald announced that in a few days we should have the news of the formation of an independent government in Cuba, and a Diplomatic Agent of the new government would be in Washington in about two weeks. This remarkable news the Herald had from a "reliable source." Yesterday it announced, with quite a flourish of trumpets, that an arrival at Pensacola, on the 20th, in four days from Havana, furnished information of two battles between Lopez and the Spaniards, in both of which the "patriots" had been victorious, and that the people were joining them at the rate of 1400 a day. This news it was pretended came by telegraph from Mobile. By comparing dates, (which few take the trouble to do,) it appears that this remarkable news is one day older than that received by the Cherokee nearly a week ago. It was evidently *manufactured*, and for the base purpose of encouraging ignorant adventurers to go to Cuba, in the hope of participating in the spoils of victory. The secret of all this, and of the mass meetings, &c., is said to be, that speculators have advanced largely to Lopez and others for the purpose of procuring men and means to revolutionize Cuba. These men will have much to answer for. They inveigle ignorant and needy men to their destruction, in an enterprize which is abhorrent to the laws of nations and the duties of citizens.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.

The Cuba excitement, which now rages to so alarming a degree, is likely to produce events of the most momentous nature. The horrible riot in New Orleans, the destruction of property, the abrogation of the liberty of the press, the violence done to a foreign Consul, whose person and property are held sacred by all civilized people—are but the beginnings of evil, whose end no man can foretell, unless the arm of the law is raised, and with vigor, to uphold the rights thus trampled under foot.

This week would undoubtedly have told a tale of equal horror in New York, if it had not been that the memory of the firmness of the Police in the Astor Place opera riots is still fresh in the minds of those who would be quite willing to sack a printing office, provided it could be done with as little danger of personal consequences as in New Orleans. The condign punishment inflicted then has saved many an outbreak since. It saved one on Tuesday last, when both the presiding officer and the speakers at the third Cuba meeting in the Park endeavored openly to excite the mob to attack the Spanish paper and the Spanish Consul in that city. The account of the speeches, which has just come to hand in yesterday's Express, is too grave to be allowed to pass without particular notice and emphatic condemnation.

There were several thousand persons present at the meeting, over which a Mr. Edmund Blankman presided, with 22 Vice Presidents, according to the official reports,—(some of whom, however, were not in the city, and others complain of the use of their names without authority and against their principles.) The chairman called on his hearers to go to the aid of Cuba, in the belief, and with the expectation that by producing a revolution there, they might lead to similar revolutions in Hungary, Ireland, Germany, "and indeed God only knows where the movement will stop." What better calculated than such purposes as this to arm all the world in hostility to us? Are we never to be content with our own happiness and prosperity, and immense domain, but that we are to be everlastingly thrusting ourselves into the affairs of other nations, exciting them to rebellion, and appropriating their territory? This spirit must be rebuked, or we shall unite the nations of the earth against us. Mr. Blankman continued,—

"Gentlemen, I have read it in the morning papers that not only in this city does the greatest excitement and sympathy exist, but in every city and town from which we have yet heard, meetings have been held, and sympathizing resolutions adopted, money subscribed, and aid sent forward. Indeed from Maine to Florida has the excitement spread. In New Orleans one of the Spanish papers gave offence to the friends of Cuba there, by publishing some nefarious lies in reference to the Cuban struggle for freedom, and the people promptly took the matter in hand and destroyed the press. I am sorry to inform you that even here, in this city, a Spanish paper, "La Cronica," has done precisely the same thing, (groans,) calling us pirates, buccaneers, freebooters, &c., and declaring that the fifty brave Americans shot at Havana deserved their miserable fate. I will read you a specimen of this paper's logic. [During the reading the speaker was frequently interrupted by groans and execrations for the "Cronica" and the Spanish Government. Gentlemen, continued Mr. Blankman, that quotation was penned by a minion of the Spanish Government in our very midst. I think the office is in Cedar street.

"Voice—87 Cedar street."

After having thus paved the way for a riot, Mr. Blankman disavowed an intention to excite one. Of course.

Another speaker alluded to "taking Canada, whenever we want it," and this was received with tremendous cheering.

Another speaker said,—

"There are papers in this city who defend the Spanish Government for the course pursued, and traduce those brave souls who would avenge the blood of their brothers!

"Voices—Names! names!!

"Carr—I refer particularly to the Express.

"Voices—"Damn the Express," "Booby!" "Booby!!" "To hell with the Express!" "Give him a coat of tar and feathers!" &c. &c.

But the crowning speech was that of Captain Isaiah Rynders, from which I send you the following extracts, as specimens:

"He did not like sacking printing offices. He respected the Liberty of the Press, but the Press was bound to respect the People; to do nothing, to say nothing against the public opinion where its bread was earned: and when it did, so help him God, if it was a foreign paper especially, he did not care if the office was sacked, and, with the body of Clendenning before him, he believed he should help sack it. (Vociferous cheering.) Newspapers owed deference to public opinion. Editors of newspapers had no right to run counter to all the people they lived among.

"The American consul at Havana, he was told, was coming here,—that *creature* called the American consul, for he was no man, (groans for Mr. Owen). * * * A coat of tar and feathers was too good for him. He would not even tar such a wretch. (A laugh.) [Here somebody in the crowd interposed a word in defence of Mr. Owen, to the effect that nobody as yet knew what he had done; that he was undefended; his correspondence with his Government was not yet known, &c.] The Captain continued—As a public speaker, I am willing to answer fair questions.—(Cries of "Put him out," "Put him out," "Toss him over," "Snap him up.") The Captain, again—If there is any man here wretch enough to defend this wretch, let him stand forth: let us see him: but I guess, by this time, he is small enough to drop through a hole a bumble bee could not get through. (A great laugh.)

"But, fellow citizens, the Captain continued, there is a Spanish press here as well as in New Orleans, and there is a Spanish consul here as well as in New Orleans. The name of the Spanish paper is "La Cronica," which means, I am told, The Chronicle,—but I am no Spanish scholar. Indeed, I can't read Spanish, and therefore don't know what is in that paper, except as I am told: and I am told, too, it is pretty bad; and if it is half as bad as the one in New Orleans, the best thing that can be done with it, I think, is to pitch types, press, editor and all the other side of Governor's Island, on the way to Cuba. (Great cheering.) But mind, fellow citizens, I am no law breaker. (A great laugh.) I never break the law, (muttering in the crowd—"That you don't; but you stir up others to break it, and keep yourself out of the way,") and I don't advise anybody to break it; but if this La Cronica is as bad as they say it is,—I don't know, for I can't read it—it would be better the other side of Governor's Island than here. (Renewed cheering.) I approve the breaking up of the Spanish press in New Orleans. I think I should have had a hand in that, if I had been there. I would not suffer a foreign paper to be insolent in my own country. (Cheers.) But, mind ye here, I advise no man to break the law. The press, bad as it is, is protected by the law. The Editor, odious and damnable as he is, lives under the law.—(Cries of "D—n the law.") But I can't help saying the press and the editor would be better the other side of Governor's Island than here. (Cries of "Where is it?") I don't think even our own newspapers have any right to the protection of the law when they run against public opinion; but a foreign paper, a Spanish paper, the organ of a Government that has just butchered fifty of our citizens in cold blood, mangled them, trailed their bleeding limbs in the dust,—such a paper, I am sure, has no right to the protection of any law.—(Renewed yells, now, of "Where is it?") 87 Cedar street, that is the place. (Great surging of the crowd here.)

"But mind ye, fellow-citizens, I advise no man to break the law. There is a danger in breaking the law (cries of d—n the law)—but humanity speaks, the spirit of a man within you speaks, your own hearts speak—and the number is 87 Cedar street. If I could read this paper, I should have read it the first thing this morning, and what was in it, I should have read to you to-night; but it is lucky, for I rather wish to restrain than influence your zeal against such a paper. When the meeting is adjourned, however, let us all go down there, to 87 Cedar street—go in peace, I mean,—but if any of you do contrary to my advice, choose to look on there, and the press, and the type, and the editor all come out, when you go in, why I shall be there to look on; and there is no knowing but what the force of example might be so strong, that I might be tempted to have a hand in it. (Laughter and cheers.) As for the Spanish Consul, I would not advise anybody to touch him, yet. He lives under our protection. He will be warned by the fate of his colleague in New Orleans. (Cheers.) If the Spanish Consul here, however, should put any of his lies in the Cronica, though I am a law abiding citizen, still I think, I should be almost inclined, in this case to break the law, and hang the Spanish Consul. (Great cheering.) He knows his duty, and I know mine. If he should come and say, these public meetings must be put a stop to—these speeches, these proceedings—why, I should just fold up my arms and say, "Mr. Mayor, I'll be d—d if we don't have as many of them as we d—d please." (Great cheering.)—Public officers are the servants of the People. We are the People. (Great and renewed cheering here.")

Now is not this a promising specimen of the "liberty" which these "patriots" are endeavoring to procure for Cuba? If a press says any thing that is not agreeable to "the people"—Capt. Isaiah Rynders and his crew of Tom, Dick and Harry being "the people"—it is forthwith to be pitched into the river, types, press, editor and all; and if a man has the boldness to speak a word in extenuation of the conduct of an absent man, (which conduct is really but little understood as yet,) why he is to be "put out," "tossed over," &c. Such is liberty of the press, and liberty of speech, as understood and expounded by the "patriots" who are bent on giving liberty to Cuba, and thereby securing to themselves the liberty to plunder the rich men of that rich island.

When Rynders concluded his artfully inflammatory language, the meeting resounded with cries of "to Cedar street"—"the Cronica"—"the Cronica"—"to Cedar street," and "where's the Spanish Consul?"

Mr. Blankman said, don't break the law; I advise you not to break the law. Run no risks of prison—we want you all for Cuba; but I join with you in d—ing the Consul and the Cronica.

The procession then formed, and started out of the east gate of the Park into Park Row, where it halted and the leaders held a consultation, after which they resumed the line of march. There were between eight and ten thousand in the procession, which proceeded down Nassau street, headed by Ehl's band. Passing the Tribune office, that establishment was saluted by one continued groan while the procession was passing. On the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, under the awning of the Sun's establishment, a crowd of a thousand or fifteen hundred was gathered, who exchanged cheers with the procession, the latter halting, and serenading the Sun, and its morning contemporary on the opposite corner. The employees of both establishments quit their work, crowded to the roofs and windows, and returned the cheers of the crowd—waving hats and handkerchiefs, and telling them to "go ahead!" The procession next passed up Broadway, creating the most intense excitement everywhere. It was rumored they were going to tar and feather the Spanish Consul, Senor Stroughton, and afterwards to destroy La Cronica establishment; *but the strong force of police stationed at both places by Mr. Matsell, caused them to change their plans*, and, after marching around town for a couple of hours, screeching, hooting, cheering and groaning by turns, the crowd went home, having succeeded in throwing the whole lower part of the city into a greater hubbub than it has been in for years.

Such is the account of the doings in New York. What is to be the end of it? Are we to have the Constitution, the laws of the land, and the laws of nations, trampled under foot, at home and abroad, by such a set of blackguards and loafers, as Rynders and his crew? or will conservative men, honest men, laboring men, those who have character or property, or expect to have either, unite in putting down, by public opinion or by the strong arm of the law, the rowdies who thus attempt to control the destinies of the country and of the world?

MR. WEBSTER.—At a meeting of the Whigs of Boston, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the State Convention, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, that should the question of the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency be brought before the Convention proposed to be held at Springfield, that our delegates be instructed to advocate and *insist* upon the superior merits and claims of the Hon. Daniel Webster to that distinguished station, above all others; and to assert, *fearlessly* and *boldly*, that he is pre-eminently the first choice of the Whigs of Boston, and, as we believe, of a large majority of the people of our State, and, further, that, until it may be ruled by a National Convention, hereafter to be holden, that another man is the preferable candidate of the great Whig party of the nation, we, the Whigs of this district, will go for Daniel Webster in preference to all others."

BOUNTY LAND CASES.—During the month of August, we learn from the Intelligencer, 8,452 Bounty Land cases were reported upon in the Third Auditor's Office. Under the act of 1850, the Pension Office, since Jan'y 1st, 1851, has issued about 10,000 land warrants.

HEALTH OF CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register extracts from the "Southern Medical Reports" for 1850, a portion of an article on the vital Statistics of North Carolina, written by Dr. W. H. McKee of Raleigh. The following table prepared by the Doctor, will show the total population and the per centage of deaths in the six central counties of this State.

The White population of
Wake is 14,236—Slaves 10,679; total 24,915.—Deaths 284; per cent. 1,601.
Franklin is 6,206—Slaves 5,507; total 11,713. Deaths, 122; per cent. 1,041.
Orange is 11,871—Slaves 5,255; total 17,126. Deaths 138; per cent. 0,776.
Chatham is 12,479—Slaves 5,902; total 18,381. Deaths 184, per cent. 1,001.
Cumberland is 13,393—Slaves 7,217; total 20,-610. Deaths 234; per cent. 1,135.
Johnston is 9,053—Slaves 4,720; total 13,773. Deaths 124; per cent. 0,900.

The total population of these six counties, is 106,518; and the whole number of deaths 1,081; per cent. of deaths 1,013.

From an article in the New Orleans Medical Journal, Dr. McKee learns, that the total population of the six central counties in Georgia is 72,921; whole number of deaths 1,107; per cent. of deaths 1,-51. From this it will be seen that the six North Carolina counties with a population greater than the Georgia counties, by 27,-577, have fewer deaths by 26 per cent.

Upon these facts, Dr. McKee remarks:

"This last exhibit of statistical data clearly shows a large per cent. in favor of Middle North Carolina over all other places; and while I have been prompted to submit the above statistical information, it is with no desire to detract from any other section of the country but to aid in contributing to the limited stock of our Southern reports upon this subject, with the hope that it may add some interest to the vital data of the South.

In taking the per cent. of middle Georgia as the most favorable, and comparing it with that of Middle North Carolina, I have not done so with the wish or intention to detract from the healthy character of Georgia, but to show that in Middle North Carolina we have health, if not more, at least equal to any country in the 'civilized world.' The reports made by Dr. Pendleton and myself go to prove conclusively that the long conceived opinion that the South during the summer months in particular, is more unhealthy than other sections of the country, is erroneous. Indeed, so far from being true, this opinion is entirely the reverse of it; and if the census returns are at all to be relied upon, they hold out the districts comprised in Middle Georgia and *Middle North Carolina* as among the healthiest regions in the world."

OHIO DEMOCRACY.—"The Democratic party is *the National party*," say the Locofoco papers. So also say the Locofocos of Ohio. But they send abolitionists to Congress and adopt such resolutions as this:

"*Resolved*, That the people of Ohio now, as they have always done, look upon slavery in any part of the Union as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions, and that entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty, to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, mitigate and fully eradicate the evil."

That looks like "marching to victory under the banner of the Compromise."

True, they resolve that they will not interfere with "slavery in the States" but that, nobody advocates just yet, and similar resolutions when adopted by Whigs, we are told, mean nothing. But they passed this resolution also:

"*Resolved*, That we approve of the administration of our Chief Executive, his manly bearing, prudent counsels, and sound Democratic doctrines, and we commend him to the people, as worthy of the high position he now occupies, and well deserving the trust of our standard in the ensuing campaign."

What are the 'sound Democratic doctrines' of Gov. Wood which entitle him to a re-nomination and to the praises of Southern Locofoco Disunionists? Why, in his inaugural Address, this same Gov. Wood thus summed them up:

"I sum them up, as far as they regard the great questions at issue, thus: Essential modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, as barbarous and utterly unworthy of civilized legislation; no extension of slavery; immediate abolition in the District of Columbia."

Is it not queer, that Locofocos who find so much to abuse in the conduct of Northern Whigs speak of this Convention which nominated Wood, not only without condemnation, but actually with praise? Yet such is the fact!

FUNNY.—The Washington Union of the 2d inst. publishes two columns of Editorial denunciation of the secession of *Democratic* South Carolina, and condemnation of the aid and comfort given to that State, by the Democracy elsewhere. Its next two Editorial columns are devoted to proving that the Compromise is a "Democratic measure"!

SUICIDE.—Hon. Luke Woodbury, Democratic Candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, committed suicide a few days since, by hanging himself. The principal cause assigned is, that he did not wish to be Governor!

Honesty is more commended than practised.

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Monday morning, the 1st inst. The Atlantic brought nearly 200 passengers and Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.—three days later than the Asia.

Since the sailing of the Asia, Cotton had been active at full rates. Middling qualities had advanced ⅛. The sales of the three days were 24,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 8000.

The favorable weather and promising harvest have very much depressed the Flour market. Wheat dull and declining. Corn in fair demand at previous rates.

No general news of importance. The Great Exhibition will close on the 11th of October. The Royal Commissioner will receive the Reports on the 15th, and the goods will be returned immediately afterward.

The first accounts of the Cuban difficulties were received at Madrid on the 13th ult. and were represented as very trifling and as speedily suppressed. The English papers also consider the difficulties thus far, as trifling, but the London Times anticipates trouble. In that event, it says, that England and France and the other allies of Spain are all interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract the pecuniary resources and lessen the available strength of the Spanish Government. Cuba and the Philippines, says the Times, "are the last remains of her magnificent colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies—they both deserve an abler and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of those Islands to any other maritime Power would only augment the weakness of one State, rendering the aggressions of another more successful. Against any such projects the Government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand; and from the wisdom which the Cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other Governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba into the crown of Spain."

No political news from France, except that a revision of the Constitution is favored by a large majority of the Councils.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—No late arrival from Cuba. The Empire City is expected to arrive at New York to-morrow. Our latest advices from New Orleans are, that the Spanish Consul has closed his office and placed the persons and property of Spanish subjects under the protection of the American Government. From New York, by way of Washington, we have the following telegraphic letter from one of the Editors of the New York Express:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

"There is deep feeling in all the official circles of the city in reference to the Cuba demonstrations. The Executive Departments have made arrangements, under the directions of the President, to execute the Proclamation, which was itself an embodiment of the laws of Congress, and a fair warning that all who engaged in hostile expeditions put themselves beyond the laws of the country, and could not receive the protection of its flag.

"Official information came from New York yesterday that an expedition was fitting out for Cuba from New York.—Instructions were immediately sent back to the Collector and other Government officers to execute the laws against the marauders, by preventing the departure of the vessels and parties. The Government is resolved to employ all the available force it can command to obey the treaty with Spain, and to fulfil all its legal obligations.

"Circulars to that end have been sent to all the revenue cutters, to the revenue collectors, and special instructions to other officers of Government.

"The Spanish Minister has dispatches, which he regards as reliable, of the defeat of the whole party which landed from the Pampero."

Another letter, of the same date in the same paper, says that the official news received at Washington by our own Government and by the Spanish Minister, prove that all the reported Pronunciamentos in Cuba, were forgeries. The same letter says:

"The President has done his whole duty in regard to the Cuba invasion, and will not shrink from it, the hundredth part of a pin, as you will have occasion to see anew. I wish I could feel that all holding office under the General Government,—the Collector of the port of New Orleans, for example, had done as well, but the multitude of New Orleans City, from all accounts, seem to have been struck with a judicial and moral blindness. The Executive Departments here had sent on instructions to New Orleans, which if obeyed, would have prevented the sailing of the Pampero, and saved all the lives which were sacrificed at Havana. The President will not condemn the Collector unheard, but how can he explain his bad faith,—his omission to call others to his counsel and to the aid of the Government. To plead ignorance of the fitting out of such an expedition is to betray both an indifference to, and contempt for, the most accessible means of information. One could wish for the honor of an officer of the Government, that such conduct might be explained,—but it, in this case, is palpably ignorance or connivance and neglect of duty; and in the judgment of the many here, it is the latter."

BASE DECEPTION.—We find in our exchanges, letters from many of the Cuban invaders, who suffered death. From one of them, from H. T. Vienne, to his Brother and Sister, we extract:

"Before I *die*, I am permitted to address to you my last words in *this world*.

"Deceived by false visions, I embarked in the expedition for Cuba. We arrived, about four hundred in number, last week, and in about an hour from now, we—I mean fifty of us—will be lost. I was taken prisoner after an engagement, and, with fifty others, am to be shot in an hour."

A letter to Messrs. Stanton & Co. of N. Orleans, from G. A. Cook, is as follows:

HAVANA, ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.
8 *o'clock A. M., August* 16, 1851.

STANTON & CO.

My dear friends: About fifty of us, Col Crittenden's command, were taken prisoners yesterday; have not received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will all be shot before sunset. *Lopez, the scoundrel*, has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about the Cubans rising were all trumped up in New Orleans. Lopez took nearly his command and deserted us; we were attacked by some five hundred or seven hundred of the Queen's troops the second day after we landed. Our own gallant Col. Crittenden did all that any man could do—but we saw we had been deceived and retreated to the sea shore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible; got three boats and got off with the intention of coasting until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steamboat Habanero.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was instigated by the highest motives; that I die with a clear conscience, and like a man with a stout heart. I send my watch to you; it is for little Benny, my nephew. Good bye; God bless you all! Truly yours,

GILMAN A. COOK.

These and other letters fully establish the fact, that many of those who joined the expedition were induced to do so by false representations of the state of feeling in the Island. They were told that the people of Cuba were panting for liberty and only waited their assistance to secure it. Such appeals were not without effect upon the people of the South West. They freely gave men and money. The result plainly shows that those who instigated the invasion, were only anxions to obtain the spoils. They cared nothing for the liberties of the people.

Remarking upon the deception heretofore practised, and still sought to be, the New Orleans "True Delta" well says:

"*In the name of Heaven, why are deceptions still practised on our people?* If the capture of the Island of Cuba be an affair determined on—if the American people consider that its subjugation is demanded as an atonement for the blood that has been spilt, is it wise? is it prudent? is it patriotic? is it practicable to send a few men to do that which it will require thousands to accomplish?

"The friends of the Spanish Government are those who thus counsel, and the newspaper counsellors will keep their pale souls far from the scene of conflict.

"The above letters are vouched for by the honest and patriotic citizens whose names we have given; we are menaced if we publish them; but we believe our fellow-citizens will not shrink from supporting us now for obeying the wishes of such men, or withdraw from us the all-sufficient support provided so far for our protection, in the event of rampant mobs assailing us.

"Owing allegiance to the sovereignty of the people alone, true to that allegiance, and faithful to all the duties it imposes, we rely with a confidence never for a moment impaired in the justice of our fellow-citizens."

GEORGIA.—A letter from a respectable gentleman in Georgia, to a friend in Washington City, says the National Intelligencer, contains the following cheering view of the political prospect in Georgia:

"Cobb's majority over McDonald will be 10,000. In the opinion of others it will be greater, i. e. from 15 to 17,000. The majority in the Legislature will be equally decisive, from sixty to seventy-five on joint ballot.

"Georgia will have put the capstone on her policy when she declares and acts on that declaration, that in respect to all party ties, past, present, or future, they must conform to her platform. Nothing should be left to mental reservation, such as is excepted in the programmes of New York and Ohio. No National Convention, unless composed of men true to the Constitution and faithful to the Union—the whole Union—*in every part*, and all parts."

GREAT INVENTION.—The Intelligencer's N. Y. Correspondent says he was recently shown a plan of a capital invention, by Mr. Edwards, of the house of Edwards, Sandford & Co.

"It was for the artificial manufacture of ice, by which, with a simple contrivance, not larger than a small "refrigerator," an individual in the tropics, or any other habitable region, can freeze a gallon of water to a solid block of ice in the space of one minute! This will be a great thing for the planters."

MARRIED,

Near the Robeson Institute, on Thursday the 28th August, by N. McNeill, Esq., Mr. NEILL A. McLEAN to Mrs. MARGARET G. McKINNON, second daughter of Archibald Patterson, dec'd, all of Robeson.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3—Steamer Chatham, with full cargo, for sundry persons, principally of the interior.

Sept. 4—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for sundry persons in town and country.

Steamer Rowan, with boats Cronly and Ready Money in tow, and goods for H & E J Lilly, Ray & Pearce, W Prior, T S Lutterloh, W S Pemberton, A W Steel, and others.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

Hon. S. S. Phelps, late Whig Senator from Vermont, has written a letter to Lucius B. Peck—who declined to be the Amalgamation candidate for Governor of that State, on account of the abolition character of the resolves of those who nominated him, in answer to one from the latter, giving his views of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and other matters connected with it. We need not say that Judge Phelps defends the constitutionality of the act, for his opinions upon it are well known; but he does so in a most thorough and convincing manner.—On the "higher law" doctrine, and its concomitants, the Judge has the following pungent remarks:

"It appears to me that we have but one alternative, either to carry out the law or repudiate the Constitution. The injustice of surrendering the fugitive, if there be any, originates in the Constitution, and not in the law. So conscious are its most violent opposers of this that every blow aimed by them at the law falls upon the Constitution, and they are driven either to denounce the Constitution itself, or to the sophistry of a higher law which shall override and abrogate it. This law is to be found, as they hold, in the breast or conscience of every individual, and it is to be what his own peculiar mode of thought, bias of education, prejudice, or passion may choose to make it. A greater absurdity cannot well be conceived than a professed government of laws, in which the obligation, force, and efficacy of the law depends upon each man's conscience, or what he may imagine or profess to be its dictates, and he at the time the keeper of that conscience. Should such a principle be found at the root of our institutions, it is much to be feared that the thousand opinions, *whims, whams, and isms*, revolutionary and disorganizing in morals, religion, and politics, which characterize this age of restlessness and progress, will not only make strange shipwreck of our institutions, but will solve at once the great problem of the capacity of man for self-government. Socialism, Fanny-Wrightism, Mormonism, nay, Infidelity itself, will rise, each upon the wings of its own conscience, to illumine and govern the world. One may lay the axe at the root of private property and throw all into common stock; another may sever and obliterate the domestic relations and herd us like the beasts of the stall; a third may reduce men to the most abject spiritual slavery, and rob him of that very conscience which is the source of this higher law; and a fourth will have nothing to do when all this shall have been accomplished, as man's earthly prospects are already blasted, but to rob him of his hopes of eternity. Of what value is that law which nobody is bound to regard unless they choose? What security is it to afford if it depends upon the conscientious approval of each individual, whose standard of obedience—his conscience—is governed by no rules, is subject to no control, and defies all judicial investigation? Does it not come to this at last, that, after all the experiments that have been made to further the great objects of human association, security in life, liberty, and property, the only security we shall have for all or either, is to be found in the free and unrestrained indulgence by fallen man of his vicious and depraved propensities?

"Specious as the doctrine may seem, this something called conscience will prove practically the worst of all tribunals. If you admit its jurisdiction in one case you must in all. You can neither control its operations, question its dictates, nor appeal from its decisions. Nay, more; you cannot even question the report which the keeper of this oracle may choose to make of its responses. There will be no remedy for error, fanaticism, folly, and passion, and no restraint upon evil and corrupt purposes. It is easy to perceive that such a doctrine abrogates at once all legal authority, and that a system of government upon which such an element is ingrafted must be emphatically a Government without law, force, or efficacy."

After disposing of the subject of the constitutionality of the law, the Judge turns to the habeas corpus act of the last Legislature of Vermont, for the purpose of preventing the execution of the law in that State, of which he says: "If the State can legislate in such a manner as to overrule or control the acts of Congress, the power of that body is nugatory," and explains that the act of the Legislature conflicts with the law of Congress, adding:

"The radical objection to the act of our Legislature, in short, is this: Having themselves no power or rightful control over the subject, they have attempted to take it out of the hands of the judicial authorities of the United States, where it constitutionally belongs. I have never yet seen even a plausible argument in defence of the act of our Legislature. What is said of the sacred nature of the remedy by habeas corpus is well enough, but it must be borne in mind that, as this subject is committed by the Constitution to the legislative and judicial authority of the United States, the remedy, whether by habeas corpus or otherwise, must be sought there. The right and duty of a State to protect its own citizens, as an abstract proposition, will not be questioned; but it must be remembered that, as to all those matters committed to the care of the U. States, they are 'the State.' It is the duty of the State to protect the industry of its citizens, but nobody supposes that the Legislature of Vermont can establish a tariff for that end."

Senator Phelps says of the agitation which is continually going on in regard to the law, and of those who are concerned in it:

"Whoever would wipe away the present laws, and adjust the matter in a way in all respects satisfactory to all, will find himself engaged in a hopeless task. It cannot be done. If the present adjustment cannot stand, I venture the prediction that no other can be obtained. I know something of the difficulties of the subject, and the unfavorable temper of the times. I do not desire to see a controversy renewed on the floor of Congress which, I fear, has already proceeded too far for the stability of the Union."

He concludes with expressing his approbation of the course pursued by Mr. Peck "on a recent occasion." The high judicial and senatorial reputation of Judge Phelps, acquired during the many years he was on the Bench of our Supreme Court and Senator in Congress, will justly give great weight to his opinions on this subject, not only in Vermont, but in all the Northern States. We have not given his constitutional argument, as it coincides with most others on the same subject, but may have occasion to refer to it again.

WHO ARE UNIONISTS?

Are they Unionists who, with all their force and by all their votes, opposed the Compromise bills, at every step of their passage, or only voted for one of them, (the Fugitive Slave bill) which they knew could not be passed alone?

They are *not* Unionists, because they strove, obstinately and deliberately, to defeat that great body of measures, on which hung, as all know, the only chance, the only hope of averting civil war and saving our Union.

It was at *that* moment that men showed whether they were or were not faithful to the Union: not *now*, when the need and the danger are over. Their fidelity is too tardy to be credited to any motive but personal profit. 'Tis not the Union they love, but themselves—not the cause, but the victory. They fought against it, with all their might; and now when beaten, claim to share in its triumph!

'Tis one thing to fight for a cause when in distress; to offer one's breast to its enemies, when they press upon it, thick and fierce; to be content, if it should fall, to fall with it: it is quite another thing, after having held off, or even battled on the other side, to hail the conquering army and try to steal its laurels.

The ship of our Union, beaten by a storm of disaffection, the counterblasts of Northern and of Southern treason, lay on the very verge of the breakers, a total wreck but for the seamanship of her captain and the courage of her crew—as true fellows as ever broke a biscuit. Certain worthies who, from the first, had taken to the boats and gotten ashore, look on thence, without flinging her a rope or a plank, but very busy in making ready to provide for themselves, out of whatever of the cargo might wash to land, when she broke up. Well: thanks to God, and, under him, to the true hearts aboard! she weathers the storm, and rides bravely into port, wave-beaten but undamaged, her Union Jack flying that has so often braved, and will yet long brave, "the battle and the breeze."—Whereupon, they who had deserted, with certain others who had meant to scuttle her, crowd valiantly upon her deck, and not only claim the salvage of all her freight, but insist on tossing over her sides the commander and the crew that stuck to her and saved her!

Your long-boat doctrine of Secession is no doubt a fine thing for getting ashore with: but give us the sailors that stick to old Ironsides, fight out the tempest, and bring her safely into harbor!

State Rights and Ninety-eight are, beyond question, capital doctrine in a calm: but in a thundering gale, when it blows "great guns," and you will be swamped unless all hands mind the boatswain's pipe, your notions that would only make the crew mutiny are not exactly the thing to save the ship.

We, under this government, are all embarked on a common bottom. We cannot see of what use is your long-boat doctrine of Secession, towards sailing the ship, or how it can answer any end but that of sending her down to Davy Jones's locker. In fair weather, there can be no occasion for it: in foul, it can only be destructive. A ship's a ship, and not a jolly boat. When heavy blows come, we want to save the vessel, not her launches. If Jack is a true tar, he never minds his boats, never thinks of his boats, while the ship floats. He battles it with the blast, as long as he has a deck to stand upon; nor ever casts a thought upon "seceding" in some shallop, or bestraddling any hen-coop of a State, until the vessel is going down or has struck and is going to pieces. When all is lost, and not till then, he "gives up the ship;" and never secedes, until there's not a plank left to secede from.

Now, this is the Whig—Union doctrine. What's the Locofoco? Let the Enquirer tell us, and, if it thinks its own better, set the two together before the people, and ask them which they choose? Dare it do so?—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Republicanism and Anarchy.—We often meet, in the Philadelphia papers, such notices as the following:

"The "Fillibusters" of the suburbs of Philadelphia made their usual preparations on Saturday night last, to spend a quiet Sunday in some of the county institutions. The ordinary preliminary was adopted, and an attempt was made to set fire to some unfinished building in Southwark; the firemen came out, and a fight at once ensued between the Woccacoe and Hope companies, who had some differences to settle. The officers were so fortunate as to arrest one of each company, and they were locked up. In the Moyamensing district, also, a respectable shindy was kicked up during the night, an attempt at incendiarism was made, and three rowdies were arrested.—On Sunday evening a renewal of the proceedings was made; the firemen were called up and an engine company was attacked with pistols and brick-bats; one fireman was badly, and another mortally wounded. No arrests were made."

The murderous scenes described above, have, for years, made, in the Kensington and some other quarters of Philadelphia, the regular weekly diversion of the more athletic inhabitants. There is even, as every body knows, a great body of outlaws, organized into a sort of volunteer regiment of ruffians, who rejoice in the name of "Killers," and merit that title, by acts of bloodshed, every time a fire occurs. Indeed, for many a day, every alarm of "Fire!" through the outskirts of Philadelphia, has usually been attended with affrays (frequently mortal,) between the rival fire-companies. The recurrence of the blessed day of rest and peace, Kensington seems always to solemnize by a bloody riot: by no means neglecting, however, at her moments of ease during the week, to refresh herself with an occasional interlude of sanguinary tumult. These things are nowhere so constant nor so atrocious as in Philadelphia: but New York often sees them, and Baltimore is far from being a stranger to the like.

In the Old World, where either oppression or destitution places a constant war between authority and the populace, there may often be excuses for mobs and riots: but in what European country, in what detestable land of tyranny was a permanent mob, a standing riot, ever before seen? That disgrace was reserved for this free and happy country, where such crimes have no apology, no pretence of a palliation.

New York has been, for some seven years, infested, through a large and populous region, with a lawless and bloody combination, called Anti-Renters, who have not only set the law at defiance, but repeatedly murdered its officers. This, they have done almost with impunity.

These things are done in the older and more orderly parts of the country. In the newer, Mob-law, under the name of "Lynching," is of resort, whenever any thing "exciting" occurs. But the full glories of all this wild and savage violence display themselves, far above all, in that land of Gold and Murder, California. There, Mob-law has taken regular possession of the awful sword of Justice itself, and, as if heaven-appointed, smites whom it likes, and when!

Yet, with all this despotism of brute force—this blind, sudden and cruel tyranny of whole bodies of violent men at once—this utterly arbitrary and irresponsible setting-aside of all law and all justice, by a crowd—we presume to talk, in high-sounding terms, about despotisms abroad, and to indulge in the tenderest sympathy for their victims!

At this moment, Cuba is probably better governed than California or Deseret. A man's life is far safer in Havana than in San Francisco. In New Orleans, by way of manifesting, the other day, the superiority of our laws, the people tore down the shops of some harmless foreigners and forced a Consul to take refuge in a prison. In the same well-beloved city, the "friends of Freedom" complain that there's no Liberty of the Press in Cuba; and so, by way of proving how free it is in this country, they pull down and destroy the offices of two newspapers, that have chanced to print what the "Sons of Freedom" don't like!

Physician! cure thyself! Take the weaver's beam out of thine own eye, instead of poking thy finger into a brother's, after a mote there! And oh! though virtuous man! let thy neighbor's morals alone, until thou hast a little seen to thine own!

CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.—NEGRO EXCLUSION.

FROM THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

In the new Constitution of Indiana, recently adopted, there was an independent clause prohibiting colored persons from emigrating into that State, and making it obligatory on the Legislature to pass laws to enforce the observance of this article if adopted by the people. The clause was adopted by a majority of some thirty thousand, and this vote shows the feeling of the people of Indiana in regard to the settlement of the colored race in their midst. The negroes who disregard this law are to pay a fine, which is to be appropriated to the colonization of the black race in Liberia now in that State. Where is the sympathy of the Indianians for the blacks? might well be asked. A free negro will not be permitted to come into that State, and to remove those now in it a prospective fund is to be provided. The demagogues of that State have heretofore expressed great sympathy for the colored race, and asserted roundly that they are equals of the white race. On this plea men have been elected to office; but when the question came home to them directly they repudiated the doctrine.

Consistency is said to be a jewel; if so, jewels are scarce among politicians. Indiana, well known to sympathize deeply with the colored race, refuses them, by a fundamental law, an asylum within her territory. Is this right? Surely not. Then perish your idle boast of philanthropy.—Deep sympathy has frequently been expressed even by contemporaries, but whose relief was asked they abused somebody else, and furnished neither aid nor sympathy. This might be readily illustrated by referring back a few years to the history of this State when land was bought and paid for to settle free negroes on. The emancipated slaves were brought within our limits, but driven from pillar to post without being allowed a resting place. This disposition is well illustrated by an item very extensively published a short time since. It was substantially as follows: A planter of Virginia, wishing to free some hundred slaves, wrote to his brother in Ohio his intention, and that he wished him to select a suitable location for them. The brother replied that he would not be allowed to bring them into this State for the purpose of settling them in it; but if he wished them located in Ohio he had only to bring them to the Virginia or Kentucky side of the Ohio, and they would be stolen. Whether this is a fact or not it would be impossible to say, but the idea was well illustrated a few years since by papers in this city. Some three years ago the Governor of Virginia recommended in his annual message to the Legislature of that State the passage of a law that would drive all the free negroes without its borders. Papers in this State and city, as well as in Indiana, denounced it as inhuman; yet these same papers have opposed the settlement of negroes among us, while they asserted their equality. This much for Buncombe.

But let us look back to the history of this country. So far as the States of this Union are chargeable with the introduction of slaves into this country the North is guiltier far than the South. It is true that the Northeastern States abolished slavery years ago, but the laws were prospective in their operation, and the negroes were principally taken to the South and sold by their owners, and but few were freed in the States now boasting free institutions. But, to cap the climax of pharisaical philanthropists, they demand of the South to liberate their slaves and give them equal rights with the whites, while they refuse even those who choose to make Indiana their home an asylum.

If one State has a right to exclude free negroes from settling in their midst, it is fair to presume that another State has a right to drive them from its borders. People who preach equality should, to be consistent, receive negroes as their equals, politically and socially. The fact that the free States are passing stringent laws to prevent free negroes from living within their borders only proves their philanthropy lip deep.

A writer in the Georgia Sentinel expresses a wish that the devil had the South Carolina traitors. We can't see what the devil is to do with them. They are all such fire eaters, that they would probably *eat him out of house and home.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Another splendid Baltimore Street Establishment.—We have heretofore referred to the improvements which have been made this season on Baltimore street, as of that character which adds most essentially to the business character and aspect of the city. Among these improvements, the building No. 318 Baltimore street, between Howard and Liberty streets, especially attracts notice, from its fine appearance, extensive size, and admirable adaptation to the carrying on of the most enlarged commercial business. The building occupies the space of two old warehouses, fronting 32 feet and running back 103 feet, occupying with a smaller warehouse with which it is connected, the whole space between Baltimore street and Cowpen alley. The height of the building is four stories, the front being in the Roman style, of what is known as the Inigo Jones school, and covered with mastic, so as to accurately represent in appearance the far famed Connecticut brown stone.

The interior of the building is finished in the most modern style, and with all the improvements which can add to the convenience and business facilities of the occupants. Two spacious skylights afford the most ample supply of light to every story from the roof to the basement, and each floor has the most convenient means of access, and is also provided with all those arrangements which may most conduce to the comfort and add to the desirable character of the premises.

The building is owned by Mrs. S. H. Norris, and was built after designs furnished by Messrs. Dixon, Balbirnie & Dixon, architects. The carpenter work was executed by Mr. Geo. Stuart, bricklaying by Mr. D. T. Rarger, plastering by Mr. Thos. Billson, and the painting by Mr. Thos. Afflick, all of whom have executed their work in the most finished manner.

The whole of the commodious premises are occupied by Mr. H. H. Cole, who designs carrying on in them, on the most extensive scale, the wholesale ready-made clothing business. The first floor is fitted up with great taste and neatness for the purposes of a salesroom, and with the commodious, well lighted and airy basement, will afford room for the immense stock of clothing, of every variety and style, which Mr. Cole will offer to the attention of his customers. The second floor will be occupied as a store room for materials, and for the giving out and receiving of the clothing from the hands of those who are employed in making them up. The fourth floor will be occupied exclusively by the cutters, some forty of whom will be constantly employed in shaping and preparing the materials for the hands of the workmen.

The third story, together with the warehouse in the rear, will be entirely devoted to the shirt-making business, which it is contemplated to carry on to an extent heretofore unknown in this city. On the third floor the materials will be cut, given out and received from the seamstresses employed in making them up. The rear building will be furnished with a steam engine, steam boilers and the most improved machinery, for the washing, ironing and putting in merchantable order of the made-up article. This portion of the work, it is said, will be done in a style which has never been attempted here before, and which can only be attained by the aid of the machinery which has recently been introduced in the eastern cities.

The whole business will be conducted on the most extensive scale, rivalling similar establishments in Boston and New York, and supplying a want which has long been felt in our commercial circles; and which has had its influence in inducing purchasers, both from the South and West, in whose stock ready made clothing forms an important item, to slight our city, because their wishes in this respect could not be advantageously filled here. The opening of such establishments will add new inducements to those who have heretofore favored Baltimore with their patronage to continue to do so, and also in attracting others who have heretofore made their purchases elsewhere. The extent to which Mr. Cole will carry on his business, may be judged from the fact that he will give employment, in various capacities, to from 150 to 200 persons.

The intelligent correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, gives the following sprightly sketch of a new actress, who is about to make her debut in Paris, and who is creating an immense sensation beforehand, on account of her beauty and accomplishments:

"This lady is only about thirty years of age, but her life has already been varied enough to suit the most greedy romancers. First, abandoned by her mother in the streets of Paris, she begged her bread from door to door, and slept wherever she could find a shelter, until by force of begging and economising, she purchased an old second-hand guitar, and with that she went about singing half a dozen of the most popular songs, in every court-yard of the green city. Her youth, for she was only thirteen years of age, and the extreme loveliness of her child-like countenance, favored her greatly, and sous and often silver pieces fell in showers at her feet wherever she sang. She had a small room in the sixth story of a house in one of the most populous quarters of the city, and there she lived quietly alone, coming home as soon as it was dark, and going out early in the morning to follow her business. One evening, about six months after she commenced the street singing, she was sitting in her little room, studying over the words of a new song, when she thought she heard a groan in the room next to hers. She did not know her neighbors at all, indeed had never seen any of them, but she got up, went out, and knocked at the door of the room from whence she now distinctly heard the groans repeated. There was no answer. The little girl then ran to the stairs, and called for help, but few people pay any attention to cries that come from the sixth story, and the child waited in vain for some one to come. When she found she was not heard, she returned to the door, and turning the knob, found that it yielded, and a moment after she was in the room, but in complete darkness. She ran back to her own room, got a light, and returned, when a sight met her eyes, such as even she, who was accustomed to misery, had never seen. The odor of the room, in the first place, was almost insupportable; piles of rotten vegetables and old bones lay strewn about the floor, and in one corner, on a bundle of damp straw, lay an old woman, groaning in pain. The child went to her and spoke to her, whereupon the old hag started as if she had been bitten, but immediately turned her face to the wall again. The little girl, thinking she was very ill, left the room, and went herself for a doctor; he came, and, disgusted with the appearance of the room and odors, declared he could do nothing until the patient was removed to a better place; but the old woman swore she would die where she was, and all remonstrances were vain. The doctor therefore prescribed as well as he could, but the next day the old woman died; but before her death she questioned the little girl about her former life, and finally revealed to her that she was watching over the death-bed of her own mother, and that she had amassed a small sum of money, which her daughter would find in the straw. After the old woman's body was taken from the house, accordingly, the young girl searched, and found an old petticoat, in which was wrapped no less a sum than 8,000 francs, in gold and silver. All this the old woman had got by begging, and by picking and searching among the rubbish in the streets. Her daughter, upon finding herself the possessor of such a fortune, placed the greater portion of it in the savings' bank, and then placed herself in a good boarding school, where her intelligence soon developed itself, and at seventeen years of age she was one of the most accomplished, and by far the most beautiful girl in the school. It had always been her intention, when she had finished her education, to go on the stage, but at a soiree given by the mistress of the school, a young gentleman, the son of a General of the Empire, who had left him the title of baron and a large fortune, saw our heroine, fell in love with her, and soon after married her. For the first two or three years, nothing occurred to disturb the bliss of their union; but suddenly the young wife, who had hitherto shown herself amiable, tender and devoted, changed entirely. Her spirits became unequal, and she no longer seemed satisfied with the quiet happiness of her home. Arrived at that stage of her youth, at the age when all the forces develop themselves, an unsettled and ardent nature struggled greatly against her good instinct. She showed an inclination for coquetry, and the passion for gambling seized upon her with uncontrollable violence. Her husband suffered and trembled in silence.—With that weakness very common to tender hearts, he had become a secondary personage in his house, and could not now regain the power he had so quietly given up. Madame —— had already lost large sums at cards, and had secretly sold her diamonds and replaced them by false stones.

The poor husband regretted not having authority enough to bring about a reform and stop the desperate course of his wife. He would have given a great deal to lead a peaceable existence in the country, but he knew that at the first words any such proposition would have been firmly objected to. His perplexity was very great, when a good idea came into his head:

Among the saloons of the elegant world where gambling was allowed, there was one more dangerous than the others, because the worst of gambling was permitted and a very mixed society received. Mr. X. consented to allow himself and his wife to be presented to the gentleman of this house, and he marched resolutely into the abyss. Madame soon placed herself at a card table, and immediately a middle-aged gentleman came and placed himself opposite her. They played, and at the first round the gentleman won a hundred louis, and soon the losses of the beautiful gamestress amounted to twenty-five thousand francs.

"Shall we double?" asked her partner.

"Yes," she answered, trying to preserve her calmness.

She lost again, and her adversary asked: "Shall we double?"

This continued question, and the unlucky issue of the game, was repeated several times. Frightened at first, Madame X. thought at last that her partner was a very gallant man, who wanted to lead her on to acquit her debt at a single blow by playing until the luck should change.—But when the debt amounted to a hundred thousand crowns, the gentleman arose; excused himself and said:

"We will stop now, madame, if you please; you owe me three hundred thousand francs."

This announcement caused a great sensation in the saloon, and Madame X. retired with despair in her heart. For the first time she was afraid of her husband. However, the terrible confession must be made to him; she made it, pale, trembling and on her knees.

"Rise, my love," said her husband, in a sad but affectionate tone. "It is a misfortune which cannot now be helped. We must pay the debt. We shall be nearly ruined, but your honor will be saved."

The creditor arrived soon afterwards, and Mr. X. went with him to his notary. On his return he said to his wife:

"All that remains to us now is my little domain in Auvergne. I can very well content myself there, but it will be a gloomy abode for you, and that is what afflicts me."

Touched with such exquisite kindness, Madame X. set out for the country, without regretting Paris and her disastrous pleasures. After so much excitement, a country life seemed delightful to her.

Ten years passed away, and Madame X. said to her husband one day, that they had been the happiest years of her life; and that nothing would disturb her peace, if it was not for the thought of the large sum of money she had made him pay.

"Console yourself," replied the husband; "our economies would have more than repaid your loss; but you lost nothing, and our fortune is now doubled. The gentleman who played with you was one of my friends, who played on my account."

The joy of the wife was extreme, and they soon after returned to Paris. But Mr. X. was induced to endorse for several friends, and in two short years he lost all he was worth. His wife is now going on the stage to try and repair the losses of her husband. I leave it to you if her life has not been varied enough."

Singular Coincidence.—The mother of George Pharaoh, hung at West Chester, Pa., on Friday, was sister of Jabez Boyd, who was hung at West Chester on the 21st of November, 1845, for the murder of Wesley Patton, a lad. Pharaoh was hung on the same gallows, and with the same rope.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN AUCTION SCENE.

Strolling through our city, we chanced into an auction room to see what bargains we could make. The auctioneer was upon the stand with a piece of calico.

'Eight cents a yard!—who says ten?'

'I'll give you ten,' says an old lady.

'Going at ten! Going!—gone! Yours, madam; walk in and settle.'

'I didn't bid on it,' exclaimed the old lady, advancing.

'We'll thank persons not to bid if they don't want an article,' said the auctioneer. 'Going, then, at eight! Who says more than eight?'

'Nine cents,' said an old gentleman opposite.

'Nine!—nine!—who says ten? Going at nine!—going!—gone! Yours, sir. Cash takes it at nine cents.'

'I didn't bid,' said the gentleman. 'I don't want it; I would'nt give you five cents for the whole piece.'

[Auctioneer, getting mad.] 'If any one bids again, they will have to take the article, or get into trouble, [throwing down angrily the piece of calico.] Give me something else. Ah! gentlemen, here is a fine piece of *diaper*. What can I get for this? What do I hear?—anything you please.'

'I'll start it at five.' 'Ten,' says another.

'Twelve and a half,' says a third.—'Thirteen,' cries an old lady. 'Fourteen! fifteen! cried several voices.

'Fifteen I am offered!—fifteen!—done at fifteen!—can't dwell—going!—g-o-i-n-g!—Gone! Yours, sir. Step up, whoever bid.'

No one came up—all eyes staring in various parts of the room.

'Gone, then, at fourteen! Yours, sir; walk up here!'

But the bidder could not be made to walk up.

'Thirteen, then, madam, you can have it at your bid.'

'I didn't bid. What do you think I want of that article?' said the old lady, indignantly.

'Here, I'll take it at thirteen,' exclaimed a voice at the other end of the room. All eyes were turned in that direction, but no claimant stepped forward.

'Who says they'll take it at thirteen?'

'I do,' said an old fat-faced farmer.

'Well, sir, walk up and take it.'

'I'm afraid it's stolen goods!' says the fat-faced man.

The auctioneer, now quite mad, sprang down, and was about collaring the old man, when a person right behind him, cried:

'Don't strike him! It was me that said you stole them!'

The auctioneer turned round, when a big dog, apparently right at his heels, snuffed and barked most furiously. With a sudden spring upon his counter, he ordered the crowd to leave. An acquaintance at our elbow, no longer able to contain himself, burst into a loud laugh, as a genteel little man passed out at the door, who he told us was Blitz, *the ventriloquist!*

The story is told of a certain New Zealand chief, that a young missionary landed at his island, to succeed a sacred teacher deceased some time before. At an interview with the chief, the young minister asked—

"Did you know my departed brother?"

"Oh yes! Me deacon in his church."

"Ah, then, you knew him well: and was he not a good and tender hearted man?"

"Yes," replied the pious deacon with much gusto, "he very good and very tender. Me eat a piece of him!"

Protest of an Abolitionist while on the Rail.—A few weeks since we published an account of the lynching of a man named McCoy, in Pike county, Alabama, on the ground that he was an abolitionist. The same man has been again mobbed at Hocketly, in the same State. A committee of the citizens waited on him, obtained evidence that he had talked abolitionism, and forthwith ducked him under the spout of the town pump, and then rode him out of town on a rail. As the sentence was being carried into effect, McCoy entered his protest against the proceedings as follows: "Gentlemen, I call you to witness that the whole thing is done without my consent, and rather against my feelings and wishes."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, August 24.*

"The Fillibusters."—This term is not generally understood, but the New Orleans paper which gives the definition, says, "it was familiarly used in the French and other languages, as descriptive of a class of adventurers of all nations, who, during the last half of the seventeenth century, infested the West India islands and the coasts of Central America, for the purpose of piracy, and were in English more commonly termed Buccaneers. The term was derived from the Spanish name of a light-boat, a vessel then in common use in the West Indies."

Since, in consequence of the continual and systematic plan of communicating false intelligence, the Telegraph has ceased to be depended on, and all information through that channel is viewed with distrust and suspicion, regret is universally expressed that in the first instance the Government did not purchase the right to the invention, and make it a part of the general mail arrangements of the country, subject to the control and regulation of law. To "lie like the telegraph," is now a proverb. If telegraphic messages had to be left at the Post Offices, with the name of the *sender* to every message, and other rules adopted to *detect* and *punish* the circulators of false reports, the magnetic wires would be what they were designed to be, of immense advantage to the public. One can readily imagine the mischief that may be done individually, and to the community, by permitting things to remain as they now are. The Government and the people are interested in putting a stop to the mendacious course lately pursued. Why is not an example made of some of the "telegraph reporters" who have been concerned in deceiving the public? They certainly can be detected, and there should be steps taken to expose them. Indeed, a reform is sadly wanted in the whole telegraphic system.

Alexandria Gazette.

When dunces call us fools without proving us to be so, our best retort is to prove them to be fools without condescending to call them so.—*Lacon.*

New Cotton.—The first bale of ton sold in this market this season received on the 5th, from Mr. Ca son county. Peter P. Johnson purchaser, at 7½ cts. Quality fair.—*North Carolinian.*

The Crops.—One of our leading ters on Pon Pon river furnished day with some very interesting in in regard to the Rice and Cotton that region. An extraordinary prevailed on the Edisto, which deluged all the upper Rice nearly submerging the crop, and it extremely difficult to save any of it. The same fate has plantations on the lower part of from the excessive high tides the prevailing Easterly winds.

The Cotton, he informs us, the proper Sea Island region, was universally prostrated by the and the plants, loaded with foliage, have no chance of upright position. This is the we believe of the whole Long The loss will, at any rate, be and a wet September, by growth of sprouts from the go near destroying the entire

The destruction by the storm means limited to the seacoast, haps its greatest violence was that region. It extended over entire State, and every where tion in its track.

Charleston Mercury of

Singular Phenomenon.—It stated by the Bangor Mercury eggs as large as a half-stone fell a shower at Danbury, Connecti editor must have written the with the wrong end of his pen.

The Remains of Paul Jones.—correspondent of the London says:—The following memorandum a friend who has taken some ascertain the last resting place brated Paul Jones, about correspondence has taken English press:—"A friend of authorised to investigate the visiting, in vain, all the *reaux* in Paris, by a careful inspection of the records of the and a subsequent reference to has established a certainty of the remarkable person in curred in Paris; that his body in the Protestant burial-ground ing to the rear of the Hotel piece of land devoted to such afterwards sold, and that were collected and thrown pit (or, perhaps, the documents, or authentic copies substantiating these facts, of the gentleman alluded to, time will be published. I the *Moniteur* corresponding entry found in the archives of ture corroborates in all has been stated."

Among the anecdotes detailed Bushnell in his sermon at Litchfield, illustrative of the Age of Homespun. One of the aged Divines of the still living, was married during the Revolution, but under singular difficulties. There was an obstacle to the which seemed insurmountable. He had no wedding coat, nor was wool to be had to make one, as it was in the dead of winter. Yet all parties were ready, and was anxious to be married without delay. At last the mother of the intended bride discovered the difficulty, and promptly set to work, and from some of her sheep shorn and spun, and *blankets* to keep *them* warm, with wool she spun and wove a coat for her intended son-in-law.

Madame D. had a magnificent sieur C. amused himself one day ing it, for want of something else. Mad. D. caused to be set in her room, and in the house of her friends, mouse traps; and when three or four dred mice were caught, she had them into a box which was forwarded to C., at her country house. The lady opened the box herself, expecting to find in it some new modes; the mice crawled out and presently filled the house, at the bottom of the box was found directed to Madame de C.: "Madame, husband has killed my cat, I send you mice."

The United States Mail Steamer tic has made the most remarkable record. She left New York for L on the 6th of August, and arrived the 17th. She discharged her mail sengers, and cargo, and left on her on the 20th August, at 3 P. M., at her dock at the foot of Canal half-past 5 on the morning of the September, having been absent only ty-five days and seventeen hours.

Daleville, Miss.—Colonel McW the course of his speech at Daleville Tuesday last, declared that Congress become a "great central abolition and General Freeman, in his reply the Colonel off in the following "My honorable friend tells you that gress has become a 'great central society,' and yet he wants you to a member of it! For my own part lieved as he does, I would not ask elect me to Congress; I do not wish come a member of an abolition and I don't believe you want to be sented in one." It is needless to say that the audience united in an deafening shout of applause.

Lauderdale (Miss.) Republican.

CHESS—AN IMPROMPTU.

TO MY NIECES WITH A SET OF CHESSMEN.

The box now presented to you my dear
Start not! contains *Men*, though in miniature
pieces.
But may each of you meet with one perfect
whole,
For a partner through life, with a heart and
soul;
May you each in life's *Game* e'er success
move,
And all conquests achieved, prove the conquest
of love;
May you ever be able—on Banks—to
And may *Bishops* and *Knights* bow down
beck.
May *Castles* surrender, whene'r you attack
And staunch prove your *Men* with your
Queen to back 'em;
May your fortunes permit you to dwell
Squares,
And enjoy life's delights, without
cares;
May you each find a *Mate*, life's journey
sweeten,
And if *mated* oft,—may you never be

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who wish to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.*

CUBA.—We are yet without definite news from Cuba. We have a number of rumors but none of them agree.

The despatches from Savannah, announcing the arrival at that city of the Schr. Merchant with Havana dates to the 23d ult. *Passengers* on the Merchant state *as reported*, that Lopez was advancing on Havana with 1500 or 2000 men, and his force was constantly increasing by accessions from the people of Cuba. It was reported also, that a battle had been fought at Las Posas on the 15th ult., in which the Spannish General, Enna, was defeated, five of his officers and five hundred of his men had been killed. The body of Gen. Enna, they also say, was brought to Havana and buried with great pomp.

Per contra, we have this despatch by way of Charleston, announcing the news by the same vessel, the Merchant.

"CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—By the schooner Merchant letters have been received from some of the principal mercantile men at Havana, which contradict entirely the reported success of Lopez, as stated in verbal accounts by the Merchant. The letters, several of which we have been permitted to peruse, bear date 'Havana, August 23d,' and state that Lopez with one hundred and fifty men left, and was the belief of the writers that he would be soon captured or destroyed. The remainder of his expedition, some say had been killed. No mention is made in any of these letters of the Creoles joining Lopez's standard."

Other dispatches from New Orleans announce the arrival of the Cincinnati with news confirmatory of the reports brought by the Merchant. And in the Washington Union of the 5th, we find the following despatch from one "who had conversed with the passenger on the Cincinnati."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

A passenger in the employ of Lopez, came over the Cincinnati, brings a letter from Lopez's camp to Dr. Lightcap, of this city, which states that Lopez had gained a victory, with a loss of but nine men killed and twelve wounded; that more than two hundred Cubans joined him after the battle of Enna; and that Lopez is now at the head of *fifteen hundred men*. The letter also brings private despatches from Lopez to Mr. Sigur, editor of the Delta, who is absent. They are in the hands of his wife, who will not give them to Sigur is expected here to-morrow.

From these you may rely upon as positive-ly that No force has left here since the departure of the Pampero; but three thousand men are ready, and no doubt will depart speedily. Colonels Bell and Pickett are here. O'Hara is in the West.

H. B. TAYLOR.

Per contra: Other despatches from New Orleans state that the force of Lopez was reduced to one hundred and fifty men, who would soon be captured or destroyed.—Whether any of them, we received at the Post Office on Friday, the following despatch:—

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 4.

The Cherokee arrived at New Orleans. Lopez's Expedition at an end. Lopez, together with one hundred and fifty-five men, Americans, and only survivors of Lopez force, captured and carried to Spain, where Lopez was executed on the 1st inst.

We received this despatch from a friend formerly of this State, but now living in Montgomery. It would not have been sent without reason to believe it.

We have carefully examined all these despatches and have compared them with those heretofore received. We can arrive at no other conclusion, than that the Merchant's news was manufactured in Savannah.

And why? Because it is no news at all! Because the battle of Las Posas and the death and burial of Gen. Enna were known here just two weeks ago, when the Cherokee arrived. If the General has fought the battle of Las Posas twice, and twice been killed and buried with great pomp," he is, to say the least of him, a very remarkable personage.

Besides, though the Merchant's arrival is much later, a close examination will show that its dates are the same with those of the Cherokee. The reports then, are probably put forth to create excitement and raise men and money.

A few days will decide the matter. At present we see no reason to doubt the correctness of our Montgomery despatch. Indeed, so far as Lopez is concerned, we see no reason why any other result should be desired. He deserved and has probably received a traitor's death.

A REMINISCENCE.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, in reply to the outcry against the inhumanity, but against the *justice* of the execution of the Cuban expeditionists, recalls, as applicable to the case, an occurrence in our own history.

In 1818, the United States were at war with certain Indians. They drove the Indians out of our territory into what is now the State of Florida, but which then was a territory belonging to the *Spanish* Government. The American Army pursued them into this foreign territory, compelled the surrender of a Spanish Fort, and occupied it as a conquered country.

"Two British subjects," says the writer, "were made prisoners in the Spanish territory. A special Military tribunal was organized under the orders of the American General, being neither a Court Martial nor a Court of Inquiry. The Court was directed to give its opinion on the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, and what punishment, if any, should be inflicted.

"The Court was organized on the very day on which the order assembling it bears date, and proceeded forthwith to examine the cases.

"The first charge against Arbuthnot was in these words: "Exciting and stirring up the Creek Indians to war against the United States and her citizens, he, A. Arbuthnot, being a subject of Great Britain, with whom the United States are at peace."

"Charge second: "Acting as a spy, and aiding, abetting, and comforting the enemy; supplying them with the means of war."

"On the 28th of April the Court found the accused guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the second, leaving out the words "acting as a spy," and sentenced him to be hung.

"On the same 28th April, the same Court proceeded to the trial of R. C. Ambrister.

"The first charge against him was "aiding, abetting, and comforting the enemy; supplying them with the means of war, he being a subject of Great Britain, at peace with the United States, and lately an officer in the British Colonial Marines."

"Charge second: "Leading and commanding the lower Creek Indians in carrying on war against the United States."

"On the same day the Court found the accused guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to suffer death, by being shot. This sentence was reconsidered, and the judgment of the Court was, that the prisoner receive fifty stripes on the bare back, and be confined with ball and chain to hard labor for twelve calendar months."

On the following day, the Commanding General approved the sentence of Arbuthnot, but disapproved the reconsideration of the sentence of Ambrister. And both prisoners were accordingly forthwith executed!

"This transaction, says the writer, occurred in the year 1818. The place where the alleged offences were committed was the territory of Spain, a neutral Power; the offenders were the subjects of Great Britain, another neutral Power; the Court was one not known to the laws of the United States, sitting within a neutral territory, and exercising in a summary way a jurisdiction and authority exclusively originating in a military commander.—That General was Andrew Jackson."

Now if the charge of "exciting and stirring up the Creek Indians to war against the United States" was just cause for the execution of these men, how much more *just* was it in the Spanish Government to execute those who not only "excited and stirred up the Cubans, but actually *attacked with force* Spanish territory?

Of the action of the Spanish Authorities we are no defenders. It was impolitic and inhuman, but its *justice* cannot be denied. Least of all does it become the Locofoco Press, which for years past has defended Gen. Jackson's conduct, which was not only inhuman and impolitic, but by many considered *unjust* and *illegal*, to denounce a Whig President and a Whig Administration, first for denouncing a piratical expedition, and next for not avenging the execution of those who engaged in it. If they have any denunciation to spare, let it be visited upon those Foreigners who have originated, and those infamous American papers which have fostered the expedition, and thereby caused the execution of those unfortunate Americans whom their false representations of Cuban sentiment had deceived. Let vengeance fall where it is due—upon the heads of the real murderers of our unfortunate countrymen. Let public opinion, the most effective of all laws, put down those who counsel violations of the law by others upon whose ignorance they impose, but who take care not to violate the laws by *acts* of their own.

Their course of infamous deception has been fully exposed and unhesitatingly denounced by their victims, who too late discovered it. Upon them and not upon the Spanish authorities, their blood cries aloud for vengeance.

EXECUTIVE PROMPTNESS.—The first act of the President after his return to Washington City and fully informing himself of the facts of the case, was the dismissal of the Collector of New Orleans and the appointment of a substitute. The Collectors, Marshals, District Attorneys, and other officers of the Government have been directed to remain permanently at their posts, and most emphatically informed that any neglect of duty, or any want of due zeal and activity in its performance, will be followed by immediate dismissal.

NEW POST OFFICES.—An Office has been established at "Harrison Creek" in this county—Arthur Melvin, P. M. And another at "Soapstone Mt.," Randolph county—Mar. Hayworth, P. M.

POST OFFICE LAW AND REVENUE.—The New York Express says that "the cheap postage system is working admirably for the people, but not so well for the revenue." It is estimated that the revenue accruing from postage will not meet the expenses of the fiscal year beginning with July 1st, 1851, by about $1,750,000. This deficiency however was anticipated, and partly provided for by Congress.

The Express says that the new law has greatly multiplied the correspondence of the country, and it is supposed that in three or four years there will be a revenue from postages equal to the expenditures.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Whigs have doubtless carried the State. Returns received so far, give Williams, Whig, 14,333, Redfield, Free-Soil 9,034, and Robinson, Dem., 3,596. Williams loses 100 votes since last election, when he was chosen by 1200 majority over all others.

To the Legislature, 62 Whigs and 50 Coalitionists, have been elected.

FAYETTEVILLE AND RALEIGH JOINT STOCK PLANK ROAD CO.

At a meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, on the 16th August, the Road was located absolutely from this place to Kingsbury, that point being distant eleven miles from town, immediately on the stage road from this to Raleigh.

John Eccles, Esq., the Engineer of the Company, is now engaged in a survey of the route, and so soon as his estimates are made out, the Trustees propose taking steps for the construction of the Road to that point as speedily as possible.

At the meeting on the 16th ult. a resolution was adopted locating the Road from Kingsbury, via Summerville and Atkins' Ferry, to Raleigh, *upon the condition* that the Summerville people would subscribe and secure stock to the amount of $15,500, on or before Saturday, the 6th Sept. This subscription not having been made within the time provided, of course the location beyond Kingsbury must await the further action of the Stockholders. So soon as the subscriptions to stock reach an amount sufficient to carry the road across the River, at some point not lower than McNeill's Ferry, the Trustees will call a meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of locating as far as their subscriptions will justify.

The subscriptions at present amount to about 21,000, and it is estimated that it will take about $40,000 to carry the road across the River, including the construction of a Bridge.

At a meeting of the Trustees on Saturday last, delegates were appointed to attend the meeting at Major Banks' on the 13th, and at Mrs. Barclay's on the 20th, for the purpose of presenting the claims of this Company to their favor. The Delegation to consist of the Trustees of this Company, viz: Arch'd McLean, John C. Williams, James W. Strange, Nathan King, and Murphy V. Jones; and Messrs. John Eccles, (Engineer,) W. H. Haigh, J. W. Pearce, John Winslow, James Banks, Rev. C. P. Jones, and Capt. Jas. R. Gee, with power to add to the delegation or fill vacancies, as to them may seem expedient.

The Books of subscription are still open, and the Trustees will be pleased to receive subscriptions at any time.—*Com.*

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer having attended at a trial of the new but famous "Fire Extinguisher," at the office of Edwards, Sandford & Co., in Wall Street, New York, says:

"Some twenty or thirty persons were present to witness the experiment, which was made in the area in rear of the building. A barrel, having both ends out, was placed upon blocks about eighteen inches above the pavement, and filled with combustibles, shavings, turpentine, &c., and a fire set underneath. The machine (one of the small churn sized ones) having been charged, was then by a single tap set to making the gas, a process so rapid that in less than twenty seconds it began to issue in a jet or stream of vapor or white smoke from a nose or aperture in the top. The combustibles and barrel were now all in a blaze, and gave forth intense heat, but the moment that the jet of gas was directed to the fire, it stopped, smouldered faintly a moment, and in less than one minute was extinguished and dead. It was wonderful, and all present were delighted with the success of the experiment. I have not a doubt of the practical usefulness of this machine for extinguishing such a fire as ordinarily calls out several fire companies, and there is not a doubt but that it must either do away with fire insurance altogether in the course of a few years, or lower the rates of premium very materially.

The gas which is such an effectual damper upon fire is made of simple and cheap materials. It is of the same nature as that which is found in old wells, sewers, and vaults, from which, by accident or design, the air has long been excluded. Occasionally a receptacle of this kind is opened, and for a time any attempt to illuminate it by a lamp or flambeau proves futile, as it extinguishes the flame instantaneously. This test is frequently used by intelligent laborers before they will attempt to descend into a place likely to have become thus deprived of the proper atmosphere. Many deaths have occurred, however, among laborers from ignorance of this phenomenon, the mephitic gas destroying life when pent within a place where it is generated.

This gas, as used in the fire extinguisher, is converted into one of the greatest blessings, and, it is said, does not affect the atmosphere at a fire so materially as to injure the lungs. I have been subject to *bronchitis* myself, and this may have rendered me more sensitive yesterday when this experiment with the machine was made, but it certainly affected my lungs, though slightly."

From the same letter, we learn, that there are but four of these machines in this country. They are made of sheet iron, and are about the size of the ordinary copper soda fountains. The duties on them are so high that they cannot be sold for less than from $50 to $75. The patent for this country has been taken by Mr. Barnum at a cost of $80,000.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE REMANDED.—In the U. S. Court at New York, on Monday the 1st instant, Com. Nelson decided that John Bolding, a fugitive from South Carolina we believe, should be given up to the claimants.

A FUGITIVE *not* DELIVERED.—Judge Conkling of Buffalo, N. Y. granted a writ of *habeas corpus* by which a slave claimed by a Kentuckian was discharged. The Judge justifies himself upon the ground that the Fugitive Slave Law is prospective in its operation, and does not apply to those who escaped prior to its passage.

The Supreme Court will scarcely sustain this decision. It will look to the intention of the framers of the law, and will in all probability overrule Judge Conkling. For the law must be executed or the Union cannot stand.

FROM NICARAGUA.—By the Prometheus, we learn, that on the 4th of August, Gen. Munoz, took the President and his Cabinet, prisoners, and sent them to Tigre Island. The Senate had elected another President.

FROM EUROPE.—The America arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 3d inst., after a rough passage. She brought 123 passengers and English dates 3 days later than the Atlantic's.

Political news of no importance. The meeting of the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom was held in Dublin a few days previous to the sailing of the America and had led to scenes of disorder and violence. The great Exhibition is losing interest, and the receipts have fallen off to £2000 per day.

Nothing from France and Spain.

The Cotton Market was firmer and the demand more active. Sales very large and prices generally advancing. Common to Middling qualities have advanced ¼d. Better qualities, ⅛d.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Prometheus arrived at New York on the 4th instant, with 240 passengers, and $350,000 in gold dust.

A letter in the New York Express says, that "the whole State has been in a whirl of excitement for the last six months, owing to the manner in which crime was committed, and the criminals, through connivance of the prosecuting officers and the Judges on the bench, allowed to escape."

"Our citizens," says the writer, "seeing that there was no redress to be had from whom they ought to have expected it, took the matter in their own hands, forming themselves into what they termed "a Vigilance Committee," and numbering about Eight Hundred, they set about ferreting out crime and criminals with a will, working without any emolument and sacrificing their time and business, and although they have been in operation but about six weeks, they have *caught, tried and hung* two of the greatest criminals of the day, and have brought to light more guilt than the Police would have done in as many years. They have entirely broke up as desperate a gang of thieves and robbers as any city was ever infested with, and scattered them to the four winds of Heaven.

Every vessel which arrives here from Sydney is boarded by a delegation of the Vigilance Committee; every passenger examined, both men and women, and those who are known to be convicts or are in any way doubtful are very kindly sent back from whence they came, without the privilege of even landing.

The whole Press, throughout the State, are unanimous in their support of the Committee—a thing almost unprecedented."

The State elections were to take place a few days after the departure of the Prometheus. These are confidently expected by the correspondent of the Express to result in favor of the Whigs. In that event, it is stated that Hon. Thos. Butler King will be chosen U. S. Senator in place of Col. Fremont.

ANOTHER OF THE EFFECTS.—Besides the loss of temper consequent upon the defeat of its party, the Wilmington Journal seems also to have parted company with its wits. It "does not wish to renew its controversy on Northern politics, with the Fayetteville Observer" because it has "worsted" us "in argument"! A modest conclusion surely, to come from the party backing out!

But we will not dispute that point with the Journal as we merely wish to notice its remarks upon "personal allusions." The Journal, speaking of an article in this paper, says:

"As for its personal allusion about our not being natives of the State, we of course regard it as an acknowledgement of defeat, as men seldom become personal until all other weapons have failed. One of the Editors of this paper *is* a native North Carolinian—the other is not—but they cannot see what that can have to do with any argument."

A personal allusion is "an acknowledgement of defeat." Then the Journal should have recollected it sooner. For we made none, until the Journal charged the Editors of this paper with being in a league with abolitionists.

But the Journal "cannot see what that (place of birth,) has to do with any argument." We will then explain it.

For those who come and live among us as good citizens, no one has a higher regard than we have. But when a man fresh from a foreign country makes it his business to indulge in wholesale defamation of the citizens of his adopted State—when he manufactures and circulates and persists in slanders against those who were born and have lived and expect to die in North Carolina, it is the right of the people to know, who and whence the defamer is.

Since its establishment, the Journal has constantly asserted, that the Whig Statesmen and the Whig People and the Whig Press of North Carolina are "untrue to the South." It has constantly accused us of treason to our native State and of an alliance with abolitionists. Such conduct entitles the Journal to little respect at our hands, and in exposing the utter falsity of its charges, we have informed the people of their origin, merely to show that the Whigs of North Carolina were called traitors by one who had good reason to make many professions in order to convince the State of his own loyalty.

Does the Journal understand now what our "personal allusion" has to do with the matter?

The Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road has been completed to Garysburg, in Northampton county, within two miles of Weldon.

TENNESSEE.—The Federal Representative population of Tennessee is 906,840.

The Boston Academy's Collection of CHURCH MUSIC, a further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 3, 1851.

Postscript.

We have no news from the Empire City, which probably arrived in New York on the 6th inst. We have failed in our endeavors to hear by telegraph.

The New York, Charleston, Baltimore and Washington papers have despatches from New Orleans which confirm the despatch received at this office from Montgomery, Ala., on Friday last.

The passengers on the Cherokee report the entire annihilation of the invading force. The failure is attributed to the separation of Crittenden's command from the main body.

Lopez, previous to his capture, had been deserted by all his followers. He wandered alone for some time, but was finally hunted down by blood hounds, captured and executed. Previous to his execution, witnessed by some of the passengers on the Cherokee, he declared that he had been deceived in regard to promised aid from Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION ELECTION.—By despatches to the Washington Union, we learn that in 36 counties heard from the popular majority in favor of the Union party, is nearly 12,000! Only *one* county gave a majority for the Disunionists. Of 71 delegates to the State Convention, 64 are Union men!

DEATH OF JUDGE LEVI WOODBURY.—A Telegraphic despatch to Washington City on the 5th, announced the death of Hon. Levi Woodbury, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Woodbury had been Governor of New Hampshire, Senator in Congress, Secretary of the Navy and of the Treasury, and Judge of the Supreme Court.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. MARY SUTHERLAND, a native of Campbellton, Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, in her eighty-second year,—for many years a resident of this town, and for about 50 a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She died in peace, and the comforts of that religion which she so long professed.—*Com.*

At Cypress Creek, Bladen county, on the 3d inst., SARAH CAROLINE, only daughter of Wm. J. and Amanda Jane Parker, aged 2 years and 14 days.

On the 17th ult., at the residence of her father, Capt. Fred. Lester of the County of Lunenburg, Mrs. MISSOURI F. ERAMBERT, consort of Mr. A. A. Erambert of Farmville, Va., aged 22 years and 6 months.

On the 31st ult., in Montgomery county, N. C., at the residence of her Brother, Miss MARY M. LUCAS, oldest daughter of James Lucas, formerly of Marion District, S. C.

Miss Lucas was a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist Church and will be greatly missed in the vicinity of her father's.

In the vicinity of Lumberton, on the 27th ult., Mr. NEILL McALPIN, aged 52 years. The gloomy messenger of death is at all times clothed with terror, but especially in this case, when he comes without a warning of his approach. The deceased, on the evening of his death, in the enjoyment of perfect health, was walking in the vicinity of Lumberton, and observing the fresh flowing waters of Lumber River, and being an expert swimmer, was induced to go into the stream to bathe. While essaying to swim across this river, he found that the velocity of the current would prove too great for his powers,—he endeavored to retrace his course, but ere he could reach the shore he sank to rise and live no more till the Archangel's trump shall summon all to come and hear their destiny. His body could not be found and interred until the 31st, though diligent assistance with all the available means was given by Caledonia Division S. of T. (of which he was a member,) and by his many friends in the County and especially in Lumberton, whose aid and condolence will be long remembered by his bereaved and sorrowing family. Seldom does it fall to the lot of man to be gifted with such a noble, generous disposition—such suavity of manners, as to pass through the world without many to wish him evil,—yet, though the deceased long held the responsible office of Sheriff of the County, we believe he had no enemy. Punctuality and accuracy in the performance of any duty assigned him were his marked characteristics as a public officer. And while we would deeply sympathise with the relatives of the deceased, and mourn the loss of such a friend, with regard to his character as a citizen we would say, though we may see many wiser, greater, and more learned, yet seldom do we expect—seldom do we hope to see one possessing so many qualities of the philanthropist, gentleman and christian.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

September 3.—Steamer Chatham with goods for E Fuller, H L Myrover & Co, A W Steel, D M McDonald, C T Haigh & Son, Jno Miller, C F Faucett, Murchison, Reid & Co, Williams, Haywood & Co, M W McNair, J & B G Worth, Woollen & Elliot, J R & S Gilmer, Island Ford Co, Marsh & Moffat, W M Moore, N Gibson, Rose, Crenshaw & Co, J T Council & Cain, T F Prather, Boger & Reese, Miss J Stanber, J E Bryan, Boger & Maxwell, Bitting & Francis, Starr & Williams, E Belo, J D Starr, Union Co, E L & J A Pemberton, G C Mendenhall, Lash & Moore, J F Chambers, Eccles & Griffin, J M A Drake, H Z Cosby, Jenkins & Roberts, J A Wierman, Cedar Falls Co, Rankin & McLean, W A Lash, Jones & Barbee.

September 6.—Steamer Chatham with Boats Cumberland and Express, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, H L Myrover & Co, E Fuller, Starr & Williams, M Brown & Son, Murchison, Reid & Co, Rankin & McLean, J D Williams, J E Bryan, Williams, Haywood & Co, G Brandt, E L & J A Pemberton, J M A Drake, Shelly & Field, J F Chambers & Co, Cedar Falls Co, Snow Camp Co, J & B G Worth, J & J R Sloan, E Belo, Union Co, Porter & Ogden, Island Ford Co, Bitting & Francis, Rose Crenshaw & Co, D M McDonald, Faust & Troy, J A Weirman, Council & Cain, Boger & Maxwell, W A Lash, Jno Miller, Boger & Reese, Jas E Matthews, M W McNair & Co, Marsh & Moffitt, Eccles & Griffin, R G Gwyn & Son, W *M Moore*, Lash & *Moore*, C F Faucett, C A Harrison, A *M* Bove & Co, T F Prather, N Gibson, J R & S Gilmer, Jenkins & Roberts, Cooper & Whartan, A W Steel, P P Johnson, King & Hege, Stith & Co. D W Rogers.

Sept. 8.—Str Evergreen, with Lady of the Lake and Averasborough in tow, with full cargo for town and country.

☞ RIVER in good Boating order.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 9.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	14 a
Ditto, apple,	42 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	14 a	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4¼ a 4½
Cotton,	5½ a 7½	Oats,	45 o 50
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11¼ a 13
Flour,	4 a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 12½	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	42 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17 "

No change in the prices of Produce since our last. Turpentine at former quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon in much demand—hams 13 to 14, hog round 12 to 12½. Corn very scarce; sells at 80 cts. Flour—Northern 4 75 to 7 50, Baltimore 5 00 to 5 25. N. C. Lard 12½ to 13, and very scarce. Lumber—Flooring Boards 12 00 to to 12 50, Wide 7 50, Scantling 8 00. Mill Timber ranges according to quality from $5 50 to $10. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 10, Virgin 2 50, Hard 1 20 to 1 30; Spirits Turpentine 26 cts. Tar 1 40 to 1 75.—*Herald.*

In New York cotton advanced ¼ after the arrival of the America—the market firm.

MARRIED,

In Alamance county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK to Mrs. GILLA A. TEER, all of said county.

In Chatham county, on the 1st of July, by Rev. Lewis Lutterloh, Mr. WILLIAM OVERMAN to Miss M. INGOLE.

Also, in Chatham, by the Rev. S. G. Evans, Mr. J. HOBSON to Miss MARY McMASTERS, daughter of Andrew McMasters.

Also, in Chatham, by the Rev. S. G. Evans, Mr. G. W. STANLY to Miss ELIZA WELLS, daughter of William Wells, Esq.

Also, in Chatham, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. S. G. Evans, Mr. ALVIS NELSON to Miss MARY ANN BUCKNER, daughter of W. Buckner, Esq.

In New York, on the 31st of July, Mr. JOHN H. DECKER, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss HARRIET CAMPBELL, of New York.

Strawberry Plants.

I HAVE six varieties of STRAWBERRIES ready for delivery, all fine, and some the very best in cultivation, measuring from 3 to 5 inches in circumference, under the proper treatment. Prices from $1 to $2 per hundred, and from 10 to 25 cents per dozen.

Now is the best time to plant, if the beds are trenched 18 inches or 2 feet deep, and well enriched. The Plants should be shaded for a few days with boards leaned on the South side; if they cannot be shaded, plant at any time during Winter or Spring.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20tf

H. BRANSON & SON

OFFER for Sale,—
100 Pieces Bagging,
50 Coils Bale Rope,
200 Lbs. Bale Twine,
100 Bbls and half bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
25 Half bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
40 Quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
1250 Lbs. prime Lard,
1000 Lbs. Bacon Hams.
A few Barrels of Pork left.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20tf

NEW GOODS!

OUR FALL STOCK OF GOODS is now ready for inspection, comprising an endless variety.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified and common Sugars; Rio, Laguira, Mocha, Java and Maricabo Coffee; Port, Madeira, Champaign and Cooking Wines; pure and imitation French Brandy; Holland Gin; Champaign Cider; No. 1 Mackerel; Salmon and Smoked Herrings; Boxes Fancy Candy and Sugar Plums; Starch; Saleratus; Farina for Puddings; Scotch Snuff; Hazard Co's and Dupont's Powder; Soap of all kinds; Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon and Mace.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE.

A large assortment of White Granite, flowed and light Blue and Mulberry Ware; common Liverpool Ware, a good assortment; plain and fancy Gilt and White China Tea Sets; one white China Dinner Set; white and gilt Bowls; Coffee Cups, &c.

Cut, pressed and plain Tumblers; Wine and Jelly Glasses; Goblets; Decanters; Bowls; Dishes; Pitchers; Salt-cellars, &c.

Britannia Ware; Tea and Coffee Pots and Urns; Sugar Bowls; Cream Jugs; Candlesticks; Castors; Spoons; Ladles; Mugs, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Housekeeping Utensils of all kinds; Brown and Bleached Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Oil Cloth Table Covers; Toweling, a variety; 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; Curtain Goods; Wall and Window Paper; Fluid and Lard Lamps; Waiters; Brooms and Brushes of all kinds; Brass and common Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Fenders; Brass and Iron-bound Pails; Sets Table Cutlery, and many other useful articles too numerous to mention.

CARPETING.

3000 yards Carpeting—Brussels, superfine and fine Ingrain patterns, to suit a variety of tastes; Rugs and Floor Oil Cloth; Wool-mixed and Jute Door Mats.

CLOTHING.

A general stock of Ready-made CLOTHING, —Cloaks, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks, Pants and Vests, including an assortment of Boys' Clothing; Muslin Shirts; Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts; Collars; Stocks; Suspenders; Gloves, &c. Gentlemen will find a complete outfit.

—ALSO—

Blankets; Bed Ticks; Georgia Plains; bleached and brown Shirtings; Hosiery; Linseys; Cassimeres; Tweeds; Oil Cloths; India Rubber Cloth; Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper; Portfolios; Portable Writing Desks; Note Books; Fancy Work Boxes; Looking Glasses; Snuff Boxes, &c.

10 cases assorted Bonnets.
10 " " Shoes.
10 boxes Coffee Mills.
1 case assorted Umbrellas.
20 packages Drugs and Dyes.
20 boxes Window Glass.
100 kegs Cut Nails.
10 " Wrought ditto, and Spikes.
50 bags Shot. Bar Lead.
5000 Cigars.
10 boxes Imperial Tea.
2 chests fine Hyson Tea.
1 " " Black "
Half-boxes Fresh Raisins.

In our second story will be found—

A heavy stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—Knives and Forks; Pen and Pocket Knives; Double and single Guns; Files; Tanners' Knives; Hand Saws; Planes; Hammers; Hatchets; Axes, a good assortment, &c. &c.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to examine a Stock which, for variety and excellence, challenges competition.

☞ The Goods will be sold for Cash, or on time for good paper.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 5, 1851. 20tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

THERE IS YET A CHANCE

For Timber and Turpentine Getters.

THE Subscriber still offers for sale, about Four Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land on the Chicken road, 4½ miles from Fayetteville, with Dwelling House and Out-houses complete—with good crop of Corn, Peas and Potatoes. Also, 26 or 27,000 boxes.

☞ I also offer for sale, 134 acres of Land on the East side of Lumber River, about three miles above Floral College, in Robeson county. Any person desirous to see the land will apply to Angus Gilchrist, on the premises. For further particulars, apply to S. S. Gilchrist, in Fayetteville.

COLIN McPHERSON.

August 3, 1851. 19-tf

LUMBER TAKEN UP.

A CLAMP OF LUMBER was taken up at the Elizabethtown Landing during the late Freshet in the Cape Fear River, marked X, which the owner can have by applying to the subscriber and paying for this advertisement.

J. C. WOOTEN.

Elizabethtown, Sept. 6, 1851. 1t

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Arrivals at STEWART'S HOTEL,

From the 2d of Sept. up to the 8th.

H. J. Lanier,
A. H. Dewar,
Geo. Pegram,
John McRae,
Alex'r Clark,
W. Parker,
Lovett Royals,
James do.
Amos Johnson,
A. S. McNeill,
Wm. Stewart,
Jacob do.
J. R. McLeod,
Daniel do.
David McNeill,
Joel Williams,
John Evans,
P. Patterson,
Archibald Cameron,
James Cameron,
John Elliot,
Alex'r McLennon,
Jno. D. Lanier,
Henry Atkins,
Henry Luther,
John Spain,
Andrew Lett,
Aaron Thomas,
Jas. A. Johnson,
Cornelius Cofield,
Jesse Morgan,
Malcom McKay,
John McNeill,
Giles Ham,
Carr Hargrove,
Mr. and Mrs. Amos,
Joan. Haralson,
John Ray,
F. C. Armstrong,
Neill Stewart,
Dr. John McKay,
John King.

ICE HOUSE.

IT is proposed to construct an ICE HOUSE by subscription, on Old Street, for the greater convenience of the citizens. Those who desire to aid in the enterprize, and who wish to secure a supply of Ice through the season, will find a List at the Book Store, where they can register their names. It is desirable to be done during this month.

Sept. 9, 1851. 20-2t

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE next Session in this Institution will commence on the 1st day of October next.

TERMS.—For Tuition, $6, $8 and $10 per Quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Board with the Principal, including washing, fuel and lights, $8 per month.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-4w

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings:

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fachionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks; close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Price of making Coats, from $8 to $10; Pants $2; Vests $2.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Daniel Clark, one door South of the Carolinian Printing Office, and fronting the East end of the Fayetteville Hotel.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w3m

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be therenbouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, recently purchased in New York for CASH, which are offered for sale at low prices for cash, country produce, or on time to punctual men.

50 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,—new.
20 half and quarter bbls, extra No. 1.
Kits No. 1 Salmon and Mackerel.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Sept. 1, 1851. 19-1tw

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at Sept. Term 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, duly qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza M. Matthews. All persons having claims against the Estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Mrs. E. M. Matthews.

Sept. 8, 1851. 20-2wpd

☞ Will be sold at the Market House, on Saturday, October 18th, at 12 o'clock noon, a PEW in the Presbyterian Church, No. 19. 20

CARPETS.

FALL STYLES, 1851.

TURNBULL & CO.,

242 BALTIMORE STREET,

ARE now receiving and opening their FALL IMPORTATIONS of

Velvets, Tapestries, & Brussels Carpets,

And are pr

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. 70-tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1390 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business. OWEN HARGROVE.

Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayborough, S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1, 1851. 10-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

State of North Carolina, COLUMBUS COUNTY. } **In Equity.**

Dougald F. McMillan, (by his Guardian, Joseph C. Lee,) William L. Kelly, and John Q. Kelly, (by his Guardian, Albert Powell,) *vs.* James Kelly.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly, Defendant herein, is a non-resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Forney George, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Columbus aforesaid, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1851.

14-w] F. GEORGE, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Pleasant M. Powell and Nathan T. Bowdon, Executors of Dr. John McLeod, dec'd, *vs.* Ann McLeod, William McLeod, John McLeod, William McKay and Ann his wife, William White and Harriet his wife, Martin Williams and Martha his wife, Stephen McLeod, Helen Marr McLeod, Belia McLeod, Delia McLeod, Wilton McLeod, and James McLeod.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John McLeod, and Martin Williams and Martha his wife, reside beyond the limits of said State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendants, to-wit: John McLeod, and Martin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this cause filed, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Malcolm L. Douglass, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1851, and in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence,

14-w] M. L. DOUGLASS, C. C. C.

FOR SALE.

125 PIECES 45 inch Dundee Bagging,
6 bales Gunny do.
75 coils Bale Rope,
50 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
Just received and for sale by

RAY & PEARCE.

August 25, 1851. 19-4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of November next,

500 Acres of LAND,

Lying on Joe's Creek, about seven miles South of Laurel Hill, on the old Stage Road in North Carolina, Richmond county. The place is known in nearly all parts of the country by the name of Rock Dale. There is as good a mill site on it as is in the State, with a Corn and Wheat Mill now in operation. Also a good Cotton Gin and Press. About 150 acres open land on it, the remainder fairly timbered. The land is well adapted for Corn and Cotton. The situation is healthy, well watered, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings; all in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase at private sale, can do so by calling on me between this and the day of sale above mentioned.

Also, another tract of Land, containing 216 acres, in two miles of the above, lying on Beaver Creek; about 80 acres open, the rest well timbered. This is as good Cotton land as there is in the lower part of Richmond county. It is level and stiff, with about 60 acres planted in Cotton; and my calculation is, if no distemper gets into it, to gather upwards of 40 bags. The buildings are good, and fine healthy water that cannot be surpassed in the State.

Persons desirous of a good bargain are advised to apply early.

Should this property be sold at private sale, notice to that effect will be given.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Aug. 15, 1851. 14-t150

Medical.

THE subscriber, in consequence of failing health, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT at Clio, Marlborough District, S. C. The Lot contains five acres of Land, having thereon a good Dwelling House, sufficient to contain a large family, with all necessary out-houses. He also offers his stock of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and BOOKS. Also, a fine Buggy with double harness, a Sulkey, Bridle and Saddle, two Horses, milk Cows, &c.

His Dwelling House is completely furnished throughout with entirely new Furniture;—his Medical preparation is complete, embracing every article in popular use;—his Library is very select, containing the newest and most popular authors.

The location for a Physician is the very best in the country. The subscriber's patrons are anxious that a Physician should be left them; he therefore respectfully invites the profession to give this notice consideration.

It is desirable that all will be sold to one purchaser,—to such, a great bargain will be given. He will, if desired, hire to the purchaser three servants—a boy, a cook, and house girl. The subscriber will be absent until the middle of September. Any information may be obtained during his absence from John A. McRae. Possession given in October.

H. McNEILL.

August 19, 1851. 14-tfw

STOLEN.

THE Subscriber had stolen from him, near Elizabethtown, on the night of the 7th instant, one light colored Valise, containing one fine blue broadcloth dress coat, two pair pantaloons, and two shirts. Also two Pocket Books, containing one note of hand on Robert Tolar, for Forty Dollars, payable to my order, dated March 1st, 1851, at one day after date. Another note of hand on John H. Tolar, dated April 1st, 1851, for Fifteen Dollars, payable to my order, one day after date. Also one receipt given to me by Robert Tolar, for a note of Fifty Dollars on Wm. J. Tolar, left with him for collection, dated April 1st, 1851. Also one note of hand on Wm. J. Tolar, for Thirty Dollars, dated August 7th, 1851, payable to my order, one day after date.

This is to forewarn all persons from trading for any of the said notes. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the said Valise and its contents, or pay in proportion, if returned to me, or left with Messrs. Leete & Johnson at Fayetteville.

ISAAC DUKEMINIER.

August 18, 1851. 14-w4t

TO CAPITALISTS.

A BOOK is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of Thirty Five Thousand Dollars of additional stock in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, in shares of $500 each, and will be kept open until the 1st Monday in October next, which is the day for the semi-annual meeting of the stock holders of said Company, and all new subscribers are invited to attend at that time. The purpose of the enlargement of the stock of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Co. is to rebuild and improve the Factory house and site formerly owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Co. at Franklinsville, of which they have become proprietors, which improvement is proposed to embrace the manufacture of woollen as well as cotton goods.

JNO. B. TROY, Pres't.

Cedar Falls, August 6, 1851. 14-ftw

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, about Nine Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the East side of Gum-Swamp, in Richmond county, N. C., four miles South of Laurel Hill. The land lies on and over the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, joining the lands of D. McLaurin, Mrs. Gibson, and others.

JOHN McLAURIN.

July 25, 1851. 8-w2m

NEGRO RUNAWAY.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of the present month, a Negro man named Henry. Said Negro is about five feet ten inches high, bright mulatto color, and is about 30 years of age. He is a brick mason by trade.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him.

D. McKNIGHT.

Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1851. 15-3tw

NEW HANOVER INSTITUTE, Wilmington, N. C.

THE Fifth Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 16th of Sept., terminating February 15th.

For a Circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

P. CLEMENT, Principal.

August 1, 1851. 10-eowt10

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of TYSON & PERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to Mr. Tyson, who is authorized to settle the business.

THOS. B. TYSON.
SAM'L J. PERSON.

August 21, 1851. 18-4tw

☞Thos. B. Tyson will continue the Mercantile Business at the Old Stand in Carthage.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, on the 28th inst., a negro boy who says his name is LONON, and that he belongs to James H. Shell of South Carolina. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAAC BOYKIN, Jailer.

Clinton, August 29, 1851. 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

2 OR 3 NEGRO BOYS, between the ages of 14 and 22 years. For Boys well raised and of good character, the highest prices will be paid in Cash. Apply soon to

THOS. R. UNDERWOOD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1851. 18-3w

WANTED TO BUY,

25 OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.

August 6. 11-tf

FALL 1851.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their *Fall & Winter Goods*, comprising much the largest stock they have ever offered. In their stock may be found

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Angola, Silk and Fur Hats; Wool ditto; Caps; Umbrellas; Bonnets; Yarns; Sheetings,—and in fact nearly every article usually kept by us.

—ALSO—

About 10,000 pair BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Purchasers will please call and examine.

August 23, 1851. 16-2m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect to have in Store in a few days, their entire Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Among this Stock will be found all the late varieties of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods. The larger portion of their Stock has been laid in for the Wholesale Trade, in which line the undersigned do not intend to be undersold.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 20, 1851. 15tf

BACON AND PORK.

W. McINTYRE offers for sale
13 hhds. Bacon Sides,
13 hhds. Bacon Shoulders,
1 hhd. do. Hams,
10 bbls. New Mess Pork.

—ALSO—

1 tierce Clean Rice,
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
15 half boxes Raisins.

Liberty Point, August 26, 1851. 16-tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

NOTICE.

THE "Richmond Manufacturing Company" wish to procure the services of a Machinist to superintend their Cotton Mills.

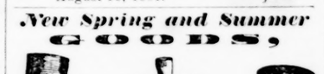
To such as can come well recommended, fair wages may be obtained, and a healthful and permanent location secured.

Address the subscriber.

W. F. LEAK, Pres't R. M. Co.

Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., August 18, 1851. } 15-6t

New Spring and Summer GOODS,



For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞"CHEAP for CASH."☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.

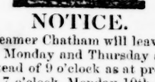
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

HENRIETTA LINE OF

Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56-Ypd

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies,

FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarltan Muslins; rich Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width plain and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN

April 7, 1851. 60tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woolcock's superior Machine Cards.

SHEARING MACHINES.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

VARIOUS MACHINES.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers, or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw and Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Bailing Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Netts, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-1ypd

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54-tf

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.

March 24, 1851. 64-tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by
C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

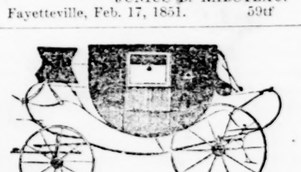
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

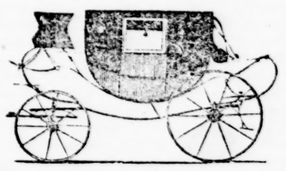
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:
1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hollow-Ware, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c. &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, viz:

100 bbls. Whiskey.
50 " Apple Brandy.
10 " choice "old Nash," 5 years old.
10 " old Rye Whiskey.

His stock of FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care and are of superior quality. They consist of—

"Godard" Brandy.
"Otard" do.
"Hennesey" do.
"Old London Dock" ditto.
Holland Gin.
Jamaica Rum.
Irish Whiskey.
Madeira Wine, superior.
Sherry do. do.
Port do. choice, (very fine.)
Sicily Madeira do.

—IN GLASS—

Champaign Wine, of "Heidsick" and other favorite brands.
Sparkling Hock, in pints and quarts.
Still Hock, do. do.
London Porter.

☞ All kinds of Produce bought at the Market price in exchange for Goods.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18-w3m

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

56-Y WILMINGTON, N. C.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT. } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

LOST OR MISLAID, a note

on Robert Hughes, for Four Hundred Dollars, made payable to the undersigned. It bears date the 7th of January 1851, and is due on the 1st of March of the same year. The note is satisfied, and is therefore null and void.

ALEX'R McKAY.

Gillopolis, Robeson co., Aug. 15, 1851. 17-4tw

Fayetteville and Nor... PLANK ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Co... quested to meet, on Saturday the... ber next, to take into consideration... of said Road, and for other purposes...

By order of the Board of Directors...

JOEL WILLIAMS.

August 21, 1851.

NOTICE. TRUST SA...

PURSUANT to the provisions of... Trust, executed to me by Robt... I will expose to sale at Public Auction... turday the 27th September next, at... House in the Town of Fayetteville... of the said Robert Cochran in said... and Improvements on the West side... street, near Eccles's Bridge, and the... residence of Dr. B. W. Robinson.

Terms made known at sale.

W. J. ANDERSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1851.

WANTED

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase... lbs. RAGS, for which the highest... prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID ...

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20...

Board of Superintendents of Common Schools,

AUGUST ...

ELECTIONS will be held in the... School Districts, on the 2d Monday... October next, for three Commissioners... District.

"The people of each School District... fore entitled to vote, are to meet at... spective school-houses, on the 2d Saturday... October, and elect their School Committee... der the same rules, restrictions and... prescribed for their government by the... Act 1848 to 1849, and that they may... duties of the office the first Thursday...."

They are to make report to the Superintendents of the number of... their respective Districts.

The following persons, or any two of them, are appointed to hold said Elections... make report to the Board. It is expected... they give notice of the said Elections in their respective Districts.

In all cases where no Election is held, the Board of Superintendents appoint... tees.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, ...

District No. 1—A H Dewey, W... W Spence.

2—Jesse Mathews, Jesse Myers, Pegram.

3—A W Betts, John Spence, ... 4—Calvin Smith, Zachariah ... brel Jones.

5—John Gaskins, Alexander ... liam Sexton.

6—William Williams, William ... liam K. Hockaday.

7—John McKay, D W Massey, ... 8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph ... Ennis.

9—Lovit Ryals, Thomas Johnson, ... 10—William Stewart, James ... Tart.

11—Jona. Wood, Isaac Taylor, ... 12—Daniel McDonald, John ... McLellan.

13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, ... 14—John Murphy, Sen'r, ... John McPhail.

15—Farq'd Armstrong, ... Murphy, Jr.

16—Joshua Taylor, James ... 17—Haywood Gainey, John ... Wright.

18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson ... Maxwell.

19—John Cade, John Williford, ... Millan.

20—William Cade, Randal ... Evans.

21—Joseph Bullard, M H ... E Averitt.

22—Joseph Downing, Jonathan ... entine Downing.

23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan ... Smith.

24—Alexander McLennan, ... R King.

25—G T King, H Wright, ... 26—Benjamin Smith, James ... Branch.

27—Henry Elliot, John Elliot, ... 28—Alexander Walker, John ... L Williams.

29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W ... Pipkin.

30—Alex'r D McLean, John L ... Neill McLean.

31—Benjamin Morrison, Hector ... Wade.

32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, ... 33—Malcom McKay, James ... Holloman.

34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, ... ley.

35—John McRae, Daniel ... Black.

36—Robert Nordon, Wm ... McPhail.

37—Daniel McCormick, A ... Patterson.

38—James S Harrington, ... Hector McNeill.

39—Duncan McLean, Jr., ... gus Cameron.

40—Allen Buie, A J Cameron, ... 41—Archibald McCollum, Robert ... McLeod.

42—Roderick McCrummen, ... Archibald Patterson.

43—Alexander Campbell, ... len McDougald.